

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1081.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., OCTOBER 10, 1872.

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Trusting.

I cannot think but God must know
About the thing I long for so;
I know he is so good, so kind,
I cannot think but he will find
Some way to help, some way to show,
Me to the thing I long for so.

I stretch my hand—it lies so near:
It looks so sweet, it looks so dear.
"Dear Lord," I pray, "Oh, let me know
If it is wrong to want it so!"

He only smiles—He does not speak:
My heart grows weaker and more weak,
With looking at the thing so dear,
Which lies so far, and yet so near.

Now, Lord, I leave at thy loved feet
This thing which looks so near, so sweet;
I will not seek, I will not long—
I almost fear I have been wrong.

I'll go, and work the harder, Lord,
And wait till by some loved, clear word
Thou callest me to thy loved feet,
To take this thing so dear, so sweet.

Correspondence.

Jottings from the East.

Boston, September 23d, 1872.
RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Tremont Temple, which has been closed for repairs since the first of July last, was re-opened for public worship yesterday. The attendance in the morning was large, but in the afternoon the audience was one of the largest ever gathered within its walls; every seat on floor and balcony and all the standing-room in the vast auditorium being occupied. Father Gavazzi was the attraction of the afternoon, and in his straightforward, logical style preached a strong sermon upon "Christ the Saviour of Mankind," concluding with an eloquent appeal for the cause of Italian evangelization, for which a generous contribution was subsequently taken. The alterations and improvements of the Temple have cost some \$25,000, and have been carried out under the supervision of Col. Solomon Parsons, the efficient superintendent of the building. The effect has been to greatly beautify this well-known place of public gathering, and to make it one of the handsomest halls in the country. Opera chairs have been placed on the lower floor, the aisles widened, and the platform has been reduced in size and lowered at the back. The seats are of the folding style, of a new and handsome pattern, and are richly upholstered in crimson leather. The walls and ceilings have been newly painted and decorated in a style of great richness, the organ front presenting the most radical change. The panels upon the walls are of a rich salmon tint, relieved by cream color and lavender, the divisions being of a pearl color. The pilasters are highly ornamented in pink, maroon, gray, pearl, gold and white, and the decorations upon the centre pieces in the ceiling are of the same tints. The decorations of the organ front are in scarlet, deep maroon, light lavender, deep flesh color and gold, forming a pleasing contrast to the rest of the surroundings. It is expected the Temple in the future will be in great demand for lectures, and especially concerts, the musical effects of the hall being unsurpassed in the state.

The repairs of the "Music Hall" having been completed, services were resumed at this place yesterday; Rev. Mr. Alger, pastor of the society, preaching most eloquently. The reverend gentlemen commenced by remarking that the character of the words which Christ spoke to men was full of charity and love; the conditions of union between man and God were declared when Christ stood up and exclaimed, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." He was the highest representative of Almighty God on this universe; the laws of the world played through him; the truth of all things burst forth spontaneously in his life. He came through the Providence of God, and attained that triumph in order to lift up all mankind to his level.

The annual convention of the Boston North Baptist Association was held in Dr. Neal's Church in Somerset street on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and drew together a large attendance of

brethren of the Baptist denomination. The Association includes some forty churches in Boston and vicinity, all of which were well represented. The net gain in membership the last year was 202; not so large as might be, still with the inactivity during the year in most of their churches, the increase is considered good. The most interesting report during the session was from the Baptist Bethel of Boston, giving a sketch of the formation of the church in 1850, by the Rev. Phineas Stowe, who had been for five previous years pastor of the Baptist Bethel Society. In his ministry of the nineteen following years the first pastor welcomed over 500 to the church, and the present pastor, Rev. Henry A. Cooke, during his three years' service, has received more than 230, of whom one-half were sailors. Among those who have been baptized in the last three years there are representatives of twelve nationalities.

Among other information reported was that from the Missionary Union Society, to the effect that 26,000 souls had been baptized in the Asiatic mission during the past year, and about the same number in the European mission; and that 500 more would have been baptized had there been a sufficient supply of missionaries to visit the converts. The Home Missionary Society reported, through Dr. Mason, that it was doing a large work in all of its departments, and that everything pertaining to it was efficient; but the treasury in the general department had been overdrawn to the extent of \$24,000. This will, however, be made up in a few weeks it is to be hoped, thereby placing the society upon its usual footing. At the close of the meetings of the Association, a dispatch was telegraphed to Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of England, advising him of the sympathy of his Baptist friends and desire on their part of his speedy recovery. The Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, has again received a call from the Arlington Street Society, of Boston, to become their pastor, with the hope that his answer will be a favorable one. A salary of \$6,000 per year has been offered him. Mr. Ware will undoubtedly prove a worthy successor of the late Dr. Gannett, who so long occupied the pulpit of this society, and his acceptance will place him among those who will warmly welcome him to their church and homes.

The illness of Rev. Mr. House, of the Harvard-street Baptist Church, and the consequent resignation of his pastoral charge, will prove a severe blow to that society, not many years ago one of the most prosperous in the city. This church has been subject to constant loss of members for some years, by removals and the encroachments of business in the districts from which its congregation has recently come; and the steady efforts, of earnest and faithful pastors, with the co-operation of the church, have been necessary to keep the society on its feet.

Rev. Chandler Robbins D.D., pastor of the Second Congregational Church of this city, by invitation delivered a discourse of a high order, in the Chapel of the Andover Theological Seminary on the 15th of this month. Though Dr. Robbins' theology may not harmonize with that taught at Andover, yet, on this occasion, his views were presented in a manner that made for him a host of friends, it being evident that in christian feeling and spirit he was fully up to the standard of the Master. We heartily congratulate Old Andover on this opportunity of hearing the pastor of a church which dates back to 1650, and has been taught by such men as John Mayo and Increase Cotton and Samuel Mather. We trust this feeling of good will and love in the just cause of man's religious welfare will be continued, and that this ancient seat of learning will continue this brotherly love for those whose theology is not fully in accordance with what she teaches, but yet is recognized as emanating from the same great head.

MUSICAL.

The present week begins the musical

season with which we are to be favored this fall and winter, the opening concert occurring to-morrow evening at the Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the "Mendelssohn Quintette Club." This is to be followed on the evenings of the 28th and 30th with two grand concerts at the Music Hall, Mario and Carlotta Patti being the principal attractions. The indications point to an overflowing audience and unbounded enthusiasm on the occasion of these concerts, tickets to which are already in good demand. The pre-eminence of Sig. Mario among tenors is so undoubted and universally acknowledged, that there is little need for reference to his surpassing merits. His unrivalled voice may have suffered somewhat from the ravages of time, inasmuch as many years have elapsed since his first appearance on the lyric stage.

Among other novelties in a musical way, it is the intention to give a series of afternoon concerts at popular prices at the Music Hall. The New England Conservatory of Music will be at the bottom of the enterprise, with Carl Zerkahn as conductor.

Gilmore is also to give one grand concert the coming month at the Coliseum, a chorus of 5,000 voices with instrumental doing the music. But little of the Jubilee enthusiasm will be shown in this new enterprise; still, quite a number of the Great Chorus have signified their intention of aiding Mr. Gilmore in his attempt to retrieve his loss, which the great musical wonder of the 19th century occasioned. Although there is no reason why the musical community should help him out of this, still, all things considered, a benefit to him will not be out of place; and as the lesson learnt will probably be a lasting one, perhaps it were well once more to respond to his call. In all probability the present musical season will far excel that of any year for some time back.

LITERARY.

The Fall issues of many of the publishers in our city will be small, the dulness of trade operating against publishing. Lee & Sheppard, however, with their usual promptness, will have ready quite a number for the holidays; their list already making some forty volumes. Prominent among these will be: "Cross and Crescent," by Oliver Optic; "The Child of the Island Glen," by Elijah Kellogg; "Picked up Adrift," by James De Mille; "Stories and Poems," by Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Jervey; the last three just issued: "Only Girls," by Miss Virginia Townsend; "Sally Williams," by Mrs. E. D. Cheney; "Handbook of English Literature," by F. N. Underwood; and some of the choicest and best books for the little folks that will be published this season. Space will not admit of an enumeration of the titles, but all desiring can obtain a catalogue which will give a list and prices, by simply addressing the firm.

Henry Hoyt, also, has a number of his always interesting volumes in press, which will be issued from time to time during the balance of the year, and which will be doubly acceptable, from the fact that all of them are sensible and pleasing, and cannot fail of imparting instruction to the young mind. The Autumn publications of Hurd & Houghton of the Riverside Press, embrace a new edition of Dickens; "A Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary" with their later poems; "Songs from Old Dramatists," "The City of God and the Church Makers," "The Minnesinger of Germany," "My Recollections," a new volume of good poetry by Emily E. Ford; "Sermons," by Rev. C. D. N. Campbell, D. D.; "Boarding School Days," a racy book for boys, and others alike interesting and instructive. No handsomer books are issued than come from this house, and seldom is a poor one put before the public; their carefulness in examination resulting in the choicest works. The Congregational Publishing Society have quite a number of manuscripts before them for examination, some of which are excellent in story and moral, and will no doubt be selected and put

in press in season to meet the want for new books for the holidays. Nothing but what is of a high standard is allowed to leave this house, which like that of Henry Hoyt proves its orthodoxy by its good works. AMICUS.

Christ and Mohammed.

Mohammed believed himself a prophet sent from God; Jesus Christ claimed to be the son of God. From these have sprung two religions which exist together in the world, and both profess to be revelations from Heaven. It is certain that one must be a fraud, and the other divine and true. Compare the two authors together, and we shall find the most marked and essential difference between them; such a difference as may naturally be supposed to exist between an imposter and a Divine Teacher, between truth and falsehood.

Mohammed was a man of considerable rank in his own country: he was a grandson of a man of the most powerful and honorable family in Mecca; and, though not born to a great fortune, he acquired one by marriage. These circumstances would, of themselves, without any supernatural assistance, greatly contribute to the success of his religion, especially in an age of ignorance and barbarism.

Christ did not possess these advantages of rank and wealth and powerful connections. He was born of parents in a very mean condition of life; his relations and friends were all in the same humble situation; he was bred up in poverty, and continued in it all his life, having frequently no place where he could lay his head. A man so circumstanced was not likely, by his own personal influence, to force a new religion, much less a false one upon the world.

Mohammed indulged himself in the grossest pleasures. He perpetually transgressed even those licentious rules which he had prescribed to himself. He made a use of the power he had acquired, to gratify his passions without control, and he laid claim to a special permission from Heaven to riot in the most unlimited sensuality.

Jesus, on the contrary, preserved throughout life the most unblemished purity and sanctity of manners. He did no sin, but was perfectly holy and undefiled. Not the least stain was ever thrown on his moral character by his bitterest enemies.

Mohammed was violent, impetuous and sanguinary. Christ was meek, gentle, benevolent and merciful.

Mohammed pretended to have secret communication with God and with the angel Gabriel, which no other person ever saw or heard. Jesus was repeatedly declared to be the Son of God by voices from Heaven, which were plainly and distinctly heard and recorded by others.

The appearance of Mohammed was not foretold by any ancient prophecies, nor was there at the time any expectation of such a person in that part of the world. The appearance of Christ was clearly and repeatedly predicted by several ancient prophecies, which most evidently applied to him, and to no other, and which were in the keeping of those who were the professed enemies to him and his religion. And there was at the time of his birth a general expectation over all the east that some great and extraordinary personage would then manifest himself to the world.

Mohammed never presumed to foretell any future events for this plain reason—because he could not foresee them, and had he foretold anything which did not come to pass, it must have entirely ruined his character with his followers. Christ foretold many things which did actually come to pass, particularly his own death and resurrection, and the destruction of Jerusalem.

Mohammed never pretended to work miracles; on the contrary, he expressly disclaimed any such power, and makes several labored and awkward apologies for not possessing it. Jesus, we all know, worked a great number of astonishing miracles in the open face of day,

and in the sight of great multitudes of people.

Mohammed, during the first twelve years of his mission, made use only of arguments of persuasion. In three years he made only fourteen proselytes, and in seven only eighty—three men and eighteen women. In the same space of time, our Saviour and his apostles converted thousands and tens of thousands, and spread the Christian religion over a great part of Asia.

Mohammed told the Jews, the Christians and Arabs that he taught no other religion than that which was originally taught to their forefathers by Abraham, Ismael, Moses and Jesus. This would naturally prejudice them in favor of his religion. Christ preached a religion which directly opposed the most favorite opinions and prejudices of the Jews, and subverted from the very foundation the whole system of pagan superstition.

Mohammed paid court to the peculiar weaknesses and propensities of his disciples. In that warm climate where all the passions are ardent and violent, he allowed them a liberal indulgence in sensual gratifications; no less than four wives to each of his followers, with the liberty of divorcing them thrice. [Koran.] In the same climate and among men of the same strong passions, Jesus peremptorily restrained all his followers from adultery, fornication, and every kind of impurity. He confined them to one wife, and forbade divorce, except for adultery only. With the same view above mentioned, Mohammed promised to reward his followers with the delights of a most voluptuous paradise, where the objects of their affections were to be almost innumerable, and all of them gifted with transcendent beauty and eternal youth. [Koran.]

Christ entirely precluded his disciples from all hopes of sensual indulgences hereafter; among them, that in heaven they should neither marry nor be given in marriage.

Besides the powerful attractions of sensual delights, Mohammed had another still stronger mode of gaining proselytes, and that was force, violence and arms. He propagated his religion by the sword. He was at once a prophet and a warrior, a general and a conqueror. It was at the head of his army that he preached the Koran. Death or conversion was the only choice offered to idolaters.

Jesus employed no other means of converting men but persuasion, arguments, exhortations, miracles and prophecies. He made use of no other force but the force of truth; no other sword but the sword of the spirit, that is, the word of God. He had no arms, no legions to fight his cause. He was the Prince of Peace, and preached peace to all the world. Without power, without support, without any followers except twelve poor, humble men, without influence or compulsion, he triumphed over the world, the learning, the religion of his country, over the heathen rites, idolatry and superstition, over the philosophy, wisdom and authority of the whole Roman Empire.

AL KORAN.

The Koran is highly applauded, both by Mohammed himself and his followers, for the exquisite beauty, purity and elegance of its language, which they represent as a standing miracle, greater than even that of raising the dead. But admitting its excellence (which yet has been questioned by several learned men) if beauty of style and composition is to be considered a proof of divine inspiration, the writings of Plato and Xenophon, of Cicero and Caesar will have as just a claim of miraculous origin as the Koran.

But, in truth, these graces of diction, so far from being a circumstance favorable to the Koran, create a strong suspicion of its being a human fabrication, calculated to charm and captivate men by arts of rhetoric and the fascination of words. These are the artifices of fraud and falsehood. The gospel wants them not. It disdains the aid of human eloquence, and depends only on the force of

truth and the power of God for its success. "I came not," as St. Paul sublimely expresses himself, "with excellency of speech; nor with the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of the power, that your faith might not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God."

But, whatever may be the purity of the language, the matter and substance of the Koran cannot bear a moment's comparison with that of the Gospel. The narrative is dull, heavy, monotonous, uninteresting, loaded with endless repetitions, with senseless and preposterous fables, and even with immoral precepts. Add to this, it is not original: the most part being corrupted from the Scriptures of the Old Testament or the New; and even these are so disguised and deformed by passing through the hands of the imposter, that you can hardly know them to be the same incidents or transactions that you read with so much delight in the Bible.

Such are the leading features of Mohammed and his religion on the one hand, and of Christ and his religion on the other; and never was there a stronger or more striking contrast seen than in this instance. In Mohammed we see every distinctive mark of fraud; in Jesus, not one is there to be found; but, on the contrary, every possible indication and character of truth. F. R. G.

STRENGTHENING THE WOMAN'S WORK.

The mission fields of the A.B.C.F.M. are about to be re-enforced by a little army of six young ladies who have offered themselves to the work. A meeting of farewell to them was held in Medford, Mass. The *Congregationalist* says:

"Miss Washburn goes out from the Mystic Church as their first missionary. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, where she has been a teacher. She now goes to Marsovan to join Miss Fritcher in training women to become teachers and wives of native pastors and helpers. She takes her journey as far as Constantinople in company with Miss Powers, who has already had an experience of two years' labor at Antioch with her father, Rev. P. O. Powers. Of the six ladies, the only other present was Miss Evans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, after a marked history of successful work there, both in public and in mission schools, is at last able to enter the work upon which her heart has been set for eight years. She goes to Tungcho, North China, and will leave about September 10th. Miss Claghorn, a graduate of Oberlin College, who goes to Foochow, will join Miss Evans at Omaha. Mrs. Thompson, of New Haven, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, goes in about a month, to join Miss Rappleye at the Constantinople Home. The Board intend to make this a model institution for training up native girls for teachers, to whom must be intrusted in turn the instituting of high and normal schools. Miss Noyes, of Binghamton, N. Y., a graduate of Westfield Normal School, will join Miss Proctor at Aintab, Central Turkey. All of these ladies go out under the care of the Woman's Board, Miss Claghorn and Miss Evans being sent out by the Woman's Board of the Interior."

ANOTHER "THE" CHURCH.—A few weeks ago we had an item mentioning the First Congregational Church, Chicago, as the model edifice; and now Gilbert Haven; the new Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writes: "The Congregational Church on Ashland Boulevard is unsurpassed in effect by any Church in Boston or Brooklyn, and by only one or two in New York."

RE-ENFORCING THE FOREIGN WORK.—Seven Members of the Presbyterian Foreign Board sail for Mexico. Two weeks hence, sixteen will take their departure for India. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, forty-seven will have gone to their respective fields. Thirty of these have never before been in the employment of the Board. Kind words do not cost much.

Religious Miscellany.

Trust in Jesus.

"Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."—Heb. 12:2.

Christian! wherefore yield to sadness?
Fix thy heart and hope above;
Look to Jesus—and with gladness,
Trust his gracious, pardoning love;
Trials here will sorely press thee,
Let thy trust on him be stayed;
He will cheer, and guide, and bless thee,
With his ever present aid.

Think how kind, how condescending!
Jesus calls himself thy "Friend;"
From his throne in glory bending,
He will every prayer attend.
He will never, never leave thee,
Through thy pilgrim days below;
Then, at last, he will receive thee,
And a crown of life bestow.

—S. S. Times.

St. Bartholomew's Day.

On the third of September three hundred years since, the great bell of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in Paris, tolled the signal for the massacre of the Huguenots. The world has moved on since then; but not so far that it may not be well to recall those scenes, at least in such a brief glance backward as we can make room for here.

And who were the Huguenots? That was the name given to the early French Protestants, which has so outlasted its derivation that the great philologist, Prof. Mann, of Berlin, suggests fifteen possible etymologies without feeling certain of either. Most likely it grew up as a nickname. At all events, it seems to have been applied to the adherents of the reformation in France, when the blessing of God upon the preaching of John Calvin, about 1533, largely increased their number. The massacre in the Vaudois of Provence, undertaken in 1545 with royal consent, proved to be unable to crush out, hardly to diminish, the adherents of the new faith. Louis, Prince of Condé, and Antoine, Duke of Vendôme, became Huguenots—the former soon their recognized leader. The head of the Coligny family followed. "At one time," said one historian, "it seemed as if all France were turning Protestant." In 1561, Cardinal de Sainte-Croix wrote the Pope: "The kingdom is already half Huguenot;" and the Venetian ambassador reported to his government that there was not a province in the kingdom free from the "infection." Something needed to be done about it. The Romish clergy were equal to the emergency. They excited the alarm of Henry II, by making him think that his life was threatened by the heretics. A royal edict was thus procured, punishing heresy with death, and forbidding the judges to remit or diminish the penalty. As may be imagined, scenes of blood and horror followed, which the death of Henry, and the accession of Francis II, did not mitigate. Open revolt was the consequence. Relying upon Antoine of Navarre, the Cnades and the Colignys, under the leadership of Louis de Condé, the Huguenots made an attempt to overthrow the government. They might have failed in any event; they did fail through treachery, and twelve hundred taken prisoners, were put to the sword.

In 1560, Charles IX ascended to the throne, a mere boy of ten years, and Catherine de Medicis reigned as regent. The famous, and noble, Michel de L'Hopital was chancellor. He strove to throw religious distinctions in the background, and have France recognize neither Huguenots nor Papists, but only Frenchmen. Catherine, thinking the better the two parties were balanced the more easy it would be to move them both, or either, seconded his views. An edict was promulgated in July, 1561, granting full amity to the Huguenots; and the famous conference of Poissy was held in September following, where in discussion Cardinal de Lorraine, with his Romanist theologians, was so thoroughly used up in debate by the Protestants under the lead of Beza, that the Calvinistic confession was adopted, and full liberty of worship subsequently guaranteed by royal edict. But this exasperated the Romanists to that degree that the massacre of Vassy occasioned and opened the first Huguenot war. This contest reached its end after the defeat of the Protestants at Dreux by the assassination of the Romanist leader, the Duke of Guise; and, under the pressure of a threatened war with England, the peace of Amboise in the following March, by which the Huguenots received again the privileges of the edict of 1562, with some additions.

So soon, however, as the English danger was over, the treacherous Queen mother again restricted all Protestant privileges, and went into a close alliance with Spain, with a view of again extirpating the "heresy." The second war of the Huguenots followed. At St. Dennis, 2700 of these brave fellows

found themselves able to hold their own with as many as 20,000 royal Romanists. Condé received a re-enforcement of 19,000 Germans under Prince Casimir and marched upon Paris. Catherine was frightened into another treaty (at Longjumeau) re-establishing the old terms of Amboise; but this did not put an end to the trials of the poor Protestants, and persecution followed persecution, until the Huguenots and the Protestant powers became satisfied that she was bent upon their extermination. So, with aid from England and Germany, they began to fight for the third time; and with heavy losses, they were yet able to dictate, 8th Aug. 1570, the peace of St. Germain-en-Laye, which gave them territorial benefits, and guaranteed them liberty of worship outside of Paris, equality before the law, admission to the universities, and general amnesty.

Calmness followed for two years. It was the lull before the tornado. The infamous Catharine was scotched, not killed. And now she sought by the dagger, what she had failed to get by the sword. To make all look well, she procured a marriage between her daughter Margaret of Valois, and Henry of Navarre, now the proclaimed Huguenot leader. Many distrusted this offer, but large numbers of the Reformers accepted it as meaning all which it would have meant, if it had come from an angel instead of a devil, and flocked to Paris to "assist" at such an unwonted favoring of a party so long despised and trodden down. The marriage was celebrated with due pomp. Feasts and festivities followed. While all was thus going "merry as a marriage-bell," the wretch Catharine, closeted with her council, decided that on a given night all Protestants should be surprised and murdered, the recent bridegroom, and the young prince of Condé alone excepted. The evening of St. Bartholomew's day (24th August, old style, 3d September, new style), was selected as the time; the tolling of the curfew of St. Germain to be the signal. Three hundred of the royal guard, who were to wear a white cross on their helmets and a white sash on their left arm, that they might distinguish each other from their victims, were to begin the bloody work.

History has no other deed so bloody and so dastardly. Five thousand were put to the sword in Paris. The next day orders were sent out for the provinces to do as Paris had done; and although obedience was not universal, in less than sixty days, 70,000 were thus butchered. The "happy" bridegroom recanted to save his life; and Charles IX declared in Parliament that Protestantism was extinct in France; by a very simple philosophy—the cold-blooded murder of all Protestants!

It has been sought to lay this stupendous and awful crime upon the Romish church, as such. This much at least is true; it became an accomplice to it after the fact, if it were not privy to it, and did not prompt it. Rome went into raptures over the news. Bells rang out jubilant gladness. The cannon of St. Angelo thundered the general joy. The Pope and his cardinals went into procession from one holy place to another, round the city, giving God the glory! Medals were struck. The festival of St. Bartholomew was intensified, in memory of the deed. A great commemorative picture was painted. Cardinal Orsini was dispatched on a special mission of congratulation to Paris. On his way through Lyons, some of the 1800 corpses of the faithful still unburied there, refreshed his sight along the banks of the river!

And all this pious joy and triumph over a deed of guilt so infamous in its meanness and so atrocious in its horrors that paganism never paralleled it, took place only three hundred years ago! Surely, they do well who say that there has been a progress of the humanities, as well as of thought and science, in these later generations!

But there is one thing which has not changed—and that is the Romish Church. It has only just now been deciding to crawl back into itself, to render null so far as it can all effect of the world's progress upon it; to compel itself to be unalterably the same. If Gregory XIII was infallible when he led his choral procession chanting hallegujahs through the streets of the Eternal City, because nearly a hundred thousand Protestants had been brutally murdered by a treachery which only a wild Indian could square with his ethics; that was the proper thing to do. And if it were the proper thing then, it must be proper again, upon occasion.

Thank God, the Romish Church cannot resist the world's progress as it would. It is better than it means to be; better than its logic tolerates. But it is none too good, even yet. And every recurrence of this Saint's day brings round

to us in this Republic a sharp reminder to watch well that the ancient venom be not secreted anew in the "infallible" fangs of this Old Serpent.—*Congregationalist.*

John Wesley at Oxford.

Around Wesley soon gathered at Oxford a group of young men, touched by his genial influence, excited by his example, who, amidst the ridicule and scorn of their companions, seemed to emulate the virtues of their leader, who fasted and prayed without ceasing, who contemned the pleasures of life, and gave themselves wholly to deeds of charity and the service of the poor. Their regularity in their devotions won them the name of Methodists. The first Methodists were all High-Churchmen. A Puseyite a Keble would have approved the zeal with which they observed every ordinance of the Established Church, and even strove to enlarge its catholicity by studying the apostolic constitutions, and increasing the rigor of its forms. Narrow, rigid, impetuous, sincere, Charles Wesley had joined his brother, upon whom he already looked with singular veneration, had shared in his religious ardor, and was gifted with a poetical temperament from which was to flow several of the sweetest and most powerful of modern hymns. Yet had he brought up with him from the strict discipline of Epworth a rigidity of opinion, an uncompromising temper, that was often to embarrass and disconcert the growing liberality of his brother. Another eminent name was soon numbered among the apostolic band. Wesley discovered that there was one, at least, among the Oxford students who, like himself, was emancipated by fasting and penance; who wandered through Christ-church Meadow on stormy nights, casting himself in spiritual agony on the cold earth; whose conscience was as sensitive as his own—and Whitefield was enrolled among the Methodists. No careful training at an Epworth had prepared the second great reformer for his marvelous career. He was born or educated in a tavern; at the Bell Inn he had been serving rustics with ale and spirits at the age when Susannah Wesley had gathered her children around her to teach them the restraints of faith. His remarkable elocutionary powers had first been displayed in dramatic performances at a grammar school. His youth had been vicious and irregular; but from his seventeenth year a divine change had passed over Whitefield's nature; from that time a spotless purity marked his upward progress, and with John and Charles Wesley he joined with unsurpassed zeal in all the rigid devotion, the highest aspirations of the new sect. Ingham, Hall, Kirkham, and several other students—some of whom finally yielded to temptation and were lost to the truth—united with the Wesleys, and are numbered among the first Methodists; and so long as the founder was enabled to infuse within it his own ardor, the remarkable association fixed the attention of the university, won the scoffs of the feeble, and deserved the respect of the sincere.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Test of Small Things.

In small things lie the crucibles and the touchstones. Any hypocrite will come to the Sabbath worship, but it is not every hypocrite that will attend prayer-meetings, or read the Bible in secret, or speak privately of the things of God to the saints. You shall find the same true in other things. A man who is no Christian will very likely not tell you a downright lie by saying that black is white, but he will not hesitate to declare that whity-brown is white—he will go that length. Now, the Christian will not go half way to falsehood—may, he seems to go an inch on that road. He will not more cheat you out of twopenny farthing, than he would out of two thousand pounds. He will not rob you of an inch any more than of an ell. Even a Pharisee will ask Christ to his house to sit at meat with him—he is willing to entertain a great religious leader at his table; but it is not every one who will stoop down and unloose his shoes, for that very Pharisee who made the feast neither brought him water to wash his feet nor gave him the kiss of welcome; he proved the insincerity of his hospitality by forgetting the little things. I will be bound to say Martha and Mary never forgot to unloose his shoe-latches, and that Lazarus never failed to see that his feet were washed. Look then, I pray you, as Christians, to the service of Christ in the obscure things, in the things that are not recognized by men, in the matters which have no honor attached to them, for by this shall your love be tried.

Flank them.

Christian, you often have hard battles with Satan; do you always conquer? It not forced to retreat, yet are you not often compelled to lie on your arms, because the enemy has not been defeated? Would you drive him from the field? Flank him! Don't wait for him to attack, do not attack him, but flank him, by trying to take from him those already in his power, and he will soon leave you to keep those whom he has already conquered. Have you doubts and fears about your own acceptance with God? Do not try to settle those doubts by studying your own heart. Leave those with Christ, and go work for souls. Win others to Jesus, and you will lose your fears. Do besetting sins, special temptations, trouble you? Do not stop to fight them, but cast them on Jesus, and work; work for souls; take them from Satan, and you will find no time to be tried by besetting sins, and no time to listen to temptation. Pray for others more, and you will see prayers for yourself are oftener answered. It is the idle Christian who has the most doubts, fear, and

temptations. Were all Christians at work, the devil would be kept busy with his own, and have little time for new conquests.—*Christian at Work.*

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Be generous in your construction of your ministers' conduct. Receive them in the name of a prophet, that you may receive a prophet's reward. Beware of regarding your teachers as if they were lifted by the office above human infirmity, or screened in some sheltered nook of grace from the blasts of temptation, and from the diverse onsets of evil. They are not angels, but men—of like passions with ourselves, with the same indwelling frailty, the same weariful impatience, the same traitorous hearts. They are, in all respects, as human as other men, as readily crushed by sorrow, as perversely troubled by waywardness, as urgently claiming, therefore, to be charitably judged. Look into your own hearts, my friends, and think of the conflicts of your Christian experience—how often your duties have tried you, so that you have forborne to discharge them; or your hindrances have tried you, so that your strength has failed by the way; or your companionships have tried you, so that you have mourned over your cowardice of soul; and when these thoughts arise, and these memories are vivid, remember that all of difficulty which you feel presses upon your ministers in equal measure, and that there are discouragements in the nature of their work, of which you know nothing, but which make their burden heavier to bear. They have resigned, so to speak, a portion of their liberty, that they may be the ministers of God to you for good. Their reputation, their life, are in the Church's hands. Guard that treasure which they have in good faith entrusted to your keeping, and let not anxieties destroy their life, nor suffer any slander to whisper their good name away.—Rev. W. Morley Punshon.

The Same Yesterday, To-Day and Forever.

We are greatly given to the use of the expression, "Change is written upon all things." In a certain sense it is written upon mortals and their surroundings. "Times change, and we change with them." The process goes on insensibly, day by day, till, in middle-life, we are conscious of such a difference, not only in place of abode and personal appearance, but in our ideals, preferences, and habits of thought that we almost doubt our identity with the enthusiastic, credulous youth of twenty years ago. Increasing mental growth dwarfs what before was high, and enables us to perceive elevations yet beyond. We enlarge our circle of acquaintance with books and men; our ideas of space develop wonderfully with travel; our tastes become elevated and refined by culture of many kinds; and lucky for us if these changes do not also greatly develop our vanity and egotism till we imagine ourselves competent to pronounce judgment upon all difficult questions, and to understand all mysteries.

Then, in regard to the discoveries which we make in things about us; we talk proudly of science, and almost imagine that newly-discovered principle in Physics is a new creation wrought by the talented discoverer. The astronomer discovers another asteroid, and from his exultation, and the felicitations of his friends, one might be led to believe that he had brought it forth from his own brain! So with the botanist who names a flower hitherto unknown to his scientific brethren; the geologist who brings to light a strange fossil; and, above all, the Darwin, who develops man from a monkey! It is a new planet; a new flower; a new fossil; a new series of development!

Mathinks, in the sight of the Infinite, we are like the child when he leaves, for the first time, the paternal homestead, and beholds things to him new and strange. It seems to the youth that all these objects exist for the first time—that the world is changed, when the difference is merely in changing his own point of observation.

Not only is man himself a changeable creature, but he changes all which he can lay his hands upon, and calls all his alterations improvements. Some of them are very decidedly so; but each so-called "improvement" has some element of evil about it which makes thoughtful men often breathe a sigh for primitive times.

Other so-called "signs of progress" are only productive of evil, and that continually; for content with acquiring knowledge as to the manner of making the best of this, our earthly habitation, and becoming acquainted with things hitherto hidden from the understanding of man, in regard to the laws which govern that small portion of the universe with which we are acquainted; the scientists of this generation boldly join issue with revelation, pronouncing the Bible old-fashioned and obsolete; quite un-

worthy the belief of the "deep thinkers" of this enlightened age; measuring divinity—measuring, did I say? trying to measure divinity—with their little, finite understandings, to which the child trying to fathom the depths of the ocean with a fishing-line, is, to my mind, but a faint comparison.

Creation moves slowly around the vast cycles mapped out by the Eternal, and yet the creatures of a day pronounce, confidently, of the operations of the whole from an inspection of the little portion of the immense orbit which their short lives enable them to contemplate.

In this restless desire for bettering things generally, and his own condition particularly, man unconsciously confirms the Bible record of the Fall. We are always striving to lift ourselves back again; and are ready to adopt the language of Schiller:

"Weep for the glorious life we lost afar,
For thou and I its shattered fragments are."

In this changeable state of existence, with so much seemingly fading and crumbling about us, it is glorious to feel that there is a firm foundation whereon to build our trust for the present, and our hopes for the future; an uncrumbling Rock; a Refuge secure from the action of the elements; a city which hath foundations; an eternal dwelling-place, even the abode as Him who gave us the beginning of our immortal existence in this imperfect state, with power of choice that will enable us to develop ourselves that we may become fitted for everlasting habitations near unto Him "Who change not, but is the same yesterday, today and forever."

Baptism of Fire.

Suppose we saw an army sitting down before a granite fort, and they told us that they intended to batter it down, we might ask them "How?" They point to a cannon-ball. Well, but there is no power in that; it is heavy, but not more than half a hundred, or perhaps, a hundred-weight; if all the men in the army hurled it against the fort, they would make no impression. They say, "No, but look at the cannon." Well, but there is no power in that; a child may ride upon it, a bird may perch in its mouth. It is a machine, and nothing more. "But, look at the powder." Well, there is no power in that; a child may spill it, a sparrow may pick it. Yet this powerful powder and powerless ball are put in the powerless cannon; one spark of fire enters it, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, that powder is a flash of lightning, and that cannon-ball is a thunderbolt, which smites as if it had been sent from heaven. So it is with our Christian machinery of this day; we have all the instruments necessary for pulling down strongholds, and, oh! for the baptism of fire!—ARTHUR.

Advice to a Bride.

Said a young husband whose business speculations were unsuccessful: "My wife's silver tea-set, the bridal gift of a rich uncle, doomed me to financial ruin. It involved a hundred unexpected expenses, which, in trying to meet have made me the bankrupt I am. This is the experience of many others, who less wise, do not know what is the goblin of the house, working its destruction. A sagacious father of great wealth exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering it to be printed on her wedding cards, 'No presents except those adapted to an income of \$1000. Said he: 'You must not expect to begin life in the style I am able by many years of labor to indulge; and I know of nothing which will tempt you to try it more than the well-intended but pernicious gifts of rich friends.' Such advice to a daughter was timely. If other parents would follow the same plan, many young men would be spared years of incessant toil and anxiety; they would not find themselves on the downward road, because their wives had worn all of their salary, or expended it on the appointments of the house. The fate of the poor man who found a linch-pin, and felt himself obliged to make a carriage to fit it, is the fate of the husband who finds his bride in possession of gold and silver valuables, and no large income to support the owner's gold and silver style."

About Bridging Joists.

A great many builders omit bridging joists, simply because they have never been able to understand and appreciate the advantage of such a practice. It is not uncommon to see pieces of boards nailed between the joists of every floor, about midway from the joints where the joists are supported, as a substitute for bridging. The object of bridging joists is to give stiffness and solidity to the floor after the boards are laid. Pieces of board as wide as the joists, extending from the other, near the middle, in lieu of bridging, will give but little stiffness to the floor. When the bridging is done by nailing pieces of thin plank, or pieces of small scantling between every two joists in the form of the letter X,

any superincumbent pressure applied to any one joist will be sustained, more or less, by two joists on each side of it. Hence when a person walks across the floor the joists of which been bridged, his weight will be received by five joists instead of one, as would be the case were the joists not bridged. When the joists are not properly bridged, a floor will some time spring and vibrate to such an extent, when one walks across it, as to give a tremulous motion to every article of furniture in the dwelling. When the joists are not bridged, the wall or plaster beneath will frequently be broken loose from the lath in places, so that large patches will fall to the floor.

Health Department.

Organic Growth.

Every living organism, plant, animal, or man is, in its possession of development and growth, but the unfolding of a primordial germ—a seed or an egg. This fact presupposes a parental source, for "spontaneous generation" has not yet been proved. The seed, or egg, develops and grows according to fixed and invariable laws, requiring certain conditions of air, temperature and moisture, with certain elements which serve the purposes of food. If these conditions are imperfect, the development and growth will be abnormal. Excess or deficiency in any normal agency, or the introduction of non-usable or poisonous materials, disturbs the "normal play of the functions"; and herein is the origin of disease. Vegetables feed on inorganic elements and atmospheric gases, which are deleterious to animals and man. Man and animals can only feed on organic matter, and require pure air and water, and food which contains no inorganic or chemical elements. If man breathes an impure atmosphere, drinks hard or stagnant water, and eats food mingled with impurities or inorganic elements of any kind kind, his health suffers accordingly, and his period of life is correspondingly abridged. Every act in disobedience to organic law is a cause of suffering; it occasions disease and tends to premature death. Vitality can be expended, but it cannot be regained. How important, therefore, if we would live long in the land, or be useful and happy while we do live, that we understand the laws of the "fearfully and wonderfully made" machinery in life. The maxim, that "intensive life cannot be extensive," should be taught to every child in the primary school; nor can the child too soon learn the important lesson that all stimulation, whether in the shape of food, drink, or medicine, in abnormal, disease-producing, and wasteful of the unreplaceable fund of life.—Science of Health.

How to Treat Fainting People.

There are some observations in the *Lancet* which might be studied with advantage by police constables. Referring to a case which lately occurred in New York, in which death speedily followed the extraction of teeth after an ineffectual endeavor to administer nitrous oxide gas, the *Lancet* maintains that had the patient, who had fainted from terror, been laid flat on the floor instead of being kept in an upright position, she would probably have recovered in a few minutes; and it then points out the danger of treating syncope by the erect posture, instancing the case of a poor woman who lately fainted on an English race-course, and having been placed by a policeman in a sitting posture, was only saved from death by the accident of a doctor happening to pass by at the moment and laying her down until she recovered. The public is often moved to a slight display of indignation when some one who has committed the offence of being taken ill in the street is put to death in a police-cell; but when it is remembered that many of our police-constables were, perhaps, agricultural laborers a few weeks before they were called upon to do duty in the streets, and are as ignorant of the proper method of dealing with cases of syncope as they are of Hebrew, the wonder is that any insensible person who falls into their hands ever survives police treatment. Even the more intelligent members of the force, who are not in the habit of jumping at the conclusion that every insensible person "smells of spirits" and must be drunk, and therefore use their best exertions to restore consciousness in no vindictive spirit, almost invariably prop their patient up against a pillar, letter-box, or a drop-step, having dragged him on her, as the case may be, to support with the assistance of the bystander.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Importance of Ventilation.

In an emigrant ship on one occasion, during a violent storm the captain, in order to keep the decks clean and facilitate the working of the ship, sent the passengers into the hold, ordered the hatches to be fastened down, and kept them in that state all night. In the morning, when the hatches were removed, the hold was found to be full of the dead and dying.

A modified form of this state of things is to be found in many a house in every town—where partial murder is done night after night; and the result is shattered health. The body loses its tone and is reduced to that state in which it falls an easy prey to any infectious disorder, the seeds of which may be floating about in search of a fertile germinating bed.

Every man should be made to understand that he requires not less than 160 or 180 cubic feet of fresh air every hour, and that he should not use over again what has once passed through his lungs, till, like foul water, it is cleansed by filtration. People should be taught to fear polluted air more than draughts—which would amount to a total reversal of the present belief; for we now see a general preference for the former. In this respect men might call a lesson from the bees, who, while they lighten the temperature of the hive, do it not at the expense of healthful condition. Their mode of ventilation is perfect.

Rates of Mortality.

The exceedingly hot weather in the East lately has strangely disarranged the mortality records of different cities. The average in Brooklyn for the first six months of the present year was 30 per 1,000, against 33 per 1,000 in New York. For the week, in New York, ending July 13th, there were 1,056 deaths, being equal to 56.6 per 1,000, while Brooklyn had 435 deaths, being equal to 56.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rate of mortality in Philadelphia for the same period exceeded those of the cities mentioned in a large degree. The death-rates in Philadelphia range from 764 to 852—the latter figure being equal to an annual death-rate of 63.6 per 1,000.

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THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1912.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit \$4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the last of the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and arrears are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 45, San Francisco. Publication office 536 Clay street.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P. M., at its rooms in the Bible House, No. 759 Market street. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are especially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The Rev. T. K. Noble, recently of Cleveland, Ohio, entered upon his ministerial work with the Taylor St. Congregational Church last Sunday under the happiest auspices. The day was warm and genial, the church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and a fine audience greeted him. A former pastor, Prof. Benton, conducted the introductory services and introduced the new pastor. Mr. Noble preached a very fitting and excellent discourse from Acts X: 29th. He recounted the motives by which congregations are actuated in sending for a minister, such as because: It is just the proper thing to do; it is necessary to have the meeting-house filled up; it is desirable to have the intellect fashioned, stimulated, regaled, and wrought up by great sermons; it is necessary to have a general agent and drummer to recruit the church and gather in stray sinners; and it is necessary to have a minister to commend the gospel, and lead men to the cross for salvation. He assumed that a minister must be blameless in morals and manners, and holy and prayerful in his disposition and practice. He said the true work of a minister is indicated by the terms which the scriptures apply to him. He is called an "Overseer," a "Shepherd," an "Elder," an "Ambassador," and a "Steward." The minister, then, is to share in and direct the spiritual activities of the church, and every member of the church must have his own sphere of activities. He is to edify the church, and aid its rapid and symmetrical growth—by faithful preaching and faithful service. He must carry the gospel to those who are not in the church, and seek to lead them to Christ. The doctrines of the cross are to be his principal theme, and his chief reliance for doing good to men. Both the matter and the manner of Mr. Noble pledge him to a very earnest and spiritual ministry, which we trust is to be also a very happy and fruitful one.

Our Jewish fellow-citizens kept their peculiar holidays last week, at the beginning of their chronological year. This annual service is observed by them with a great deal of social festivity on the part of all, and by a considerable devotionality on the part of some. We do not know as it is any misfortune to them or to us, to observe the great days of their calendar; but it seems to us quite unnecessary if not unwise. But, however many sacred days the Jews may observe, it is well for us to remember that there is no Christmas in the Jewish calendar, and that for them, as yet, no Messiah has come. When will they be able to sing an advent hymn?

Not long ago we received a circular headed, "Can Indians be Civilized and Christianized?" We have no doubt that they can be. There have been Indian churches and bands of civilized and christianized Indians here and there, in America, for more than two centuries, and ever since the days of Eliot and the Mayhews; and we have no doubt that there will be such for the next two centuries and more, for there will be Indians in our great north-west long after they have disappeared from below the latitude of 49°. The peace policy and christian policy of Pres. Grant is the best that has ever been tried, and is going to succeed, too. Grant is sometimes a little obstinate, even when wrong; but he is gloriously obstinate when he is right; and he will stick to his Indian policy, because it is working admir-

ably in several directions, and will yet triumph in Utah and Arizona. It is the rascally speculators who get up Indian wars, and not the poor Indians themselves. The *Sacramento Union* thus utters some of our sentiments: "There is not the slightest cause to fear an Indian war this year; nor do we believe the report that General Sherman thinks there is, or that he said so. Indian wars never begin at this season, more especially so far north as Dakota. Moreover, there are no signs of that extreme dissatisfaction, either north or south, which augurs war. The Sioux have been quieted by the peace policy, and their leading chiefs are now either in Washington talking peace or at home doing what they can to carry it out. The Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and even the New Mexico Apaches, are sending their braves to confer with the President, and give pledges that they will hold their people to peace and train them into the white man's ways of labor for a subsistence."

Prof L. Agassiz has been to Sacramento, and has visited several of the lakes and sloughs of that region. He has found several new species of fish, some of which have given him great delight. Our state surprises him by the number of its new specimens in every field of natural history, and he now thinks he will return and do a thorough work of exploration. We can assure him that in his department the half has not been told him of what the interior waters will afford him, nor does any conchologist yet know a half of the riches of our sea-coast. We hope the worthy Professor will come again, and lecture often, and search all our rivers, ponds and lakes. It will take him a year or two to visit them all, and the visit may add several years to his valuable life.

The *Bulletin* of October 2d, publishes an abstract of the annual reports of our school superintendents, and adds these remarks: "They show that the schools are financially and otherwise in better condition than ever before. Although they will not bear comparison in some respects with those of Boston, they are in advance of the schools of most cities of San Francisco. Judging from the number of children of school age, it is probable that the population of the city is larger than the returns of the United census takers would indicate. Instead of 150,000, the actual number is probably 200,000." What we desire to say is, that we hope all our readers will carefully scan these reports, and interest themselves in the welfare of our public schools, seeing to it that they be not perverted to any denominational, political, or personal ends, and that they receive no hurt in any other manner. When our schools become what they may be made, "hoodlums" will diminish, and boys will fail to be seen in our police courts. Look out for your schools, all ye that love God and man!

Facetiously it has been remarked: "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" as Washington said at the battle of Waterloo. Seriously it has been said: "I would not give a straw for the religion of a man whose horse and dog and cat were not the better off on account of it." Now-a-days, horses are held in exalted esteem and procured at fabulous prices, particularly if they be fast horses. Large sums of money have lately been paid for the temporary services of a couple of noted trotters, brought to this side of the continent at great expense. The undertaking may prove a remunerative one, because there may be such a love of racing and betting among us as to lead the masses to pay their dollars. Whether these animals will raise a horse-laugh at the expense of our populace is not known; but we think that the eagerness to see these imported trotters go their rounds is indicative of anything else more than a genuine horse-sense. If it must be found out in just how many seconds a horse will trot a mile, the trotting should be done in private, with a few good judges presents and when the animal is in its best condition. As things are managed now, it looks to us like cruelty to animals and an injury to man to institute a race between horses, especially when no one of them is expected to make any faster time than heretofore. We beg leave to enter our protest against this prodigious excitement about a few swift-footed horses, and the concomitant betting and gambling, as more deleterious to the race of men than it can be advantageous to the breed of horses.

A public mischief has been wrought. A once-convicted murderer has been legally whitewashed. A fast woman has been allowed to go her own gait. Our Supreme Court lowered itself in the esteem of all good men when, for such slender reasons, it ordered a new trial for Laura D. Fair. Our district

court has now disgraced itself by declaring her not guilty. By means of an imported judge, a picked jury, and other maneuvers, the result was prepared for. Milton says that the maw of hell was ransacked at the time of the wrecking of the Spanish armada. It is not probable that the same region was ransacked to procure a jury for the acquitting of Mrs. Fair, though the city was a good deal raked. So everybody was disappointed, and yet nobody was, when it was reported that after sixty hours of ponderous cogitation, the jury concluded that Mrs. Fair was not guilty, nine of them having so declared from the first. The defense was insanity. Well, then, Mrs. Fair should have been consigned to the Insane Asylum. We hope our laws may yet so order, that when one is cleared of the accusation of crime on the ground of insanity, he shall be at once sent to an insane asylum, there to remain for a term of years, and till the Governor shall think it safe to set him at liberty. In this case the counsel of Mrs. Fair impliedly promised that she should leave the state if set at liberty. We hope she will. We trust no one will hinder her going. We do not believe that the sons of Mr. Crittenden have been watching the ferry-boats, with pistols in their hands. If they should shoot her, they could, of course, be cleared of crime on the ground of insanity, as the proceeding would be a very foolish one. However, our concern is not with Mrs. Fair any longer. She will be soon forgotten. Oblivion is her better portion. The matter that troubles us, is the demoralization of our courts and the fallacy of what is called justice. It does sometimes seem that no one can be convicted and punished for high crimes who has either money or influential friends. We know that it is otherwise; but there are failures enough to lead some to think that they may do any wrong, and yet escape the penalties of the law.

Signs of the Times.

It is well for the christian, now and then, to lift his eyes from labor, and look abroad over the wide field, far as he can see, that he may comprehend the attitude and get the drift of things. The King of men left not his followers entirely in the position of servants—for the servant knoweth not what his Lord doeth—but as friends and younger brothers, to whom, upon ascending, he committed the care of the world until his second coming, every man his work and responsibility. The soldier in the battle and in the rage of a campaign cannot leave the ranks and go up on the hill-top above the dust and smoke to mark the omens of the struggle; but in this long-drawn contest, where every one acts directly under the eye of the great Captain, and carries in his bosom a copy of his commands, acknowledging no superior officer except as he may so choose, the common soldier must watch as well as fight and pray. Let us mark some of the giant forms in the horizon of the present—a few of the great centers of power—and observe the way they move. We see the great nations of paganism opening their gates to christian civilization. China not only allows christian teachers to come and dwell in safety within her borders, but her government appropriates a large fund, and appoints a number of youths every year, under the care of christian men graduated in our own colleges, to be brought over and educated in America. The first installment of thirty passed through the Golden Gate last month. This unprecedented movement is intended to be continued for a series of years. These youths will be taught in an atmosphere of christian christianity. Returning to their own land, the administration of the government will, in a great measure, fall into their hands. How certain the gradual displacement of the gods of the empire! Japan has this summer opened for a time one of her sacred cities to foreigners, and received a company of American missionaries with something like an ovation. She has also sent bither young men and maidens for education, and a large government embassy to study the laws and institutions of christian lands; she has made revolutionary changes in her national policy, all in the direction of progress; and though reaction and some fierce struggle may be expected, of which we even now hear, yet the advances of Japan in the last two years have no parallel in the history of the world, and they cannot be recalled. Both these nations thus acknowledge the superiority of christian civilization, and are striving to possess it.

The hold of Rome upon the nations still loyal to her authority is relaxing. The protestant minister now preaches freely in Spain, also in Mexico; and we are sending thousands of Bibles to both these countries, which are purchased and eagerly read by the people. The same is true of Italy. In Rome itself are five

protestant Italian congregations, where "two years ago to have an Italian testament was punishable with five years' imprisonment." The open Bible is going to the nations. Rome is divided against herself by reason of her blind Bourbonism. Her center of power is moving toward this side of the world; but with our free-schools she does not and cannot keep pace with the progress of the country in population.

On the political side we see a noble monument, just erected, in the path of the ages—a high court of nations. Two powerful governments having grave differences, have laid them before a tribunal of arbitration for final settlement. It is a departure from the custom of the world. It is an appeal from Force, hitherto sole arbiter in national disputes, to Reason. Let us write it down as one of the triumphs of christianity. Let us hope that it is the beginning of the end of the long brutal reign of horrid war. Let us expect to hear the angels' song of peace henceforth on the earth.

So stand we to-day. The power of good was never so strong in the world before. The attitude of the nations was never before so inviting to christianity. The church of Christ has never before been so able to go forth and take possession of the nations. Remember the last words, and gird up his loins every man. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.
PUBLIC CONTROVERSY.

(A lecture that might have been delivered.)

We are fallen upon times, both in respect to national and local controversies, in which the weaponry of partisan debate is, more openly and shamelessly, gross and abusive personalities than the wildest latitude of free thought and free speech among decent men has hitherto allowed. I think that it cannot be denied that the political articles and the political speeches of the campaign now in progress deal more with persons than with principles. Of course, we have a right to inquire whether the men selected as banner-bearers are fair representatives of party principles, and are true to their colors. By their position they invite and challenge such investigation. Still, to a simple-minded man it would seem as though the chief aim of speaking and writing should be to discuss these principles, to instruct the public mind in regard to their nature and importance, to set them forth as the pillars of good government, and essential to the progress, peace, prosperity and honor of the commonwealth.

This would be the natural way to make converts to a cause, and to strengthen and stimulate its adherents. But practically it would seem as though there were no cause that is vital and valuable for its own sake; and that principles and policies were the merest incidental trifles, to be dismissed with an allusion, or employed as catch words, while the real stress of the debate is as to men.

And here a license is indulged which has no blush of modesty and no restraint of conscience. It is not enough to ask after the political faith and truth of the candidates. Their own avowal of conviction and belief passes for nothing. All the utterances of their past years are brought into review. Their private life is ransacked; their personal habits canvassed; their domestic relations explored; and the secrets of their bed-chamber told on the house-tops. What they eat, what they drink, what they wear, how they talk, what they say in letters to their friends, what church they frequent, whether they love their wives, and especially whether they love their nephews, the terms and gains of every bargain, their rising up and sitting down, their going out and coming in, all are interrogated and sifted to complete some grotesque portrait over which wits may issue some biting jest, or prophets of evil turn pale with horror.

The aim is to turn them into objects of ridicule or images of terror. Their words are tortured, their sentences distorted, their peculiarities lampooned, their foibles magnified, every limb and every feature distorted, and the picture hung up before the eyes of the nation as a faithful copy of the original.

I will not say that accusations against political opponents are manufactured "out of whole cloth," though I don't think that would be a very bold assertion; but every discreditable flying rumor is caught up, hints and insinuations are treated as sworn testimony, shadows are turned into solid substance, guesses and suspicions relied upon as facts, equivocal appearances translated into the worst realities; and the character thus produced is a monster which humanity disowns, and even fable would reject.

This is just what is going on under our eyes every day, and the worst of it

is there are so many who like it and demand it. The multitude want their political articles high-seasoned. The political speech must be strongly spiced. And the favorite seasoning is this abusive personality. The hit that "brings down the house," is some barbed thrust through the entrails of the victim, on which he is held up impaled and writhing.

Who tries to say anything good of a political rival? Who makes it a point to allow him any redeeming quality? The worst of men are not wholly bad—except they be nominees of a party! Some of you object to the pulpit doctrine of "total depravity," but you go far ahead of your theology in blackening human nature.

Now it is just this style of political campaigning which makes politics a "filthy pool." It keeps our purest and best men from consenting to be candidates for public office. They know that their character, though stainless as that of an angel of light, would be blackened to inkish shades. They would be made guilty of every extravagant creed in opinions, and every infamous vice in morals.

It rests with the people to say how long this style of public controversy shall pollute the air in which our American life is steeped.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Of the eight Chinese believers who were propounded six months ago for admission to the Third Congregational Church, in this city, five were baptized and received on last Sunday. Of the remaining three, one has died, and two are at present in China. Thus the question which has so terribly shaken and torn that church, and has called to it the anxious attention of christian people in all parts of the country, is settled at last—settled finally, we trust, because settled right. The work of God's spirit seems still to go on among the pupils in the Chinese Mission Schools appertaining to the church. Three who appear to be thoroughly converted, have already been added to its "Chinese Christian Class," and three others desire to be received.

The Synod of the Pacific held its annual session last week, at Gilroy. Rev N. B. Klink of Vallejo, was the Moderator. Rev. W. W. Brier preached the opening sermon, on the work which lay before the Presbyterian Church in California. The matter to which the Synod's attention was specially directed seems to have been the "San Francisco Theological Seminary," which was reported as "fully and firmly established." It has four professors, who are also pastors, and who give their attention to the Seminary without charge. It has six students in three classes. The great want is money for dormitories, recitation rooms and scholarships.

The ladies of the St. John's Church are holding a festival this week, commencing on Tuesday evening—the proceeds to be applied towards the purchase of an organ.

Sunday was a glad day to the people of the Taylor Street Church, in which, after long effort to obtain a pastor, they met with the realization of their hopes in the coming of the Rev. T. K. Noble to minister to them. The sermon from the words, "Therefore came I unto you without gain-saying as soon as I was sent for, I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for me," awakened a quick response in the hearts of the people. The presence of Dr. Benton, who introduced the new pastor, added to the joy of the occasion.

We are glad to hear that the pleasant entertainment furnished by the ladies of the Second Congregational Church on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week resulted in net profits of \$500 to their enterprise.

Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church in Portland, Or., has been appointed by the A. H. M. Society a missionary at large for State and adjacent territories.

The German (Presbyterian?) church, under the pastoral care of Rev. F. Fox, are about to build a house of worship on Eleventh street, near Market.

Last Tuesday's dispatches from Salt Lake City contained the following: "Rev. Norman McLeod, pastor of the Congregational Church, lectured on the Mountain Meadow Massacre last night to a crowded audience, including many Mormons. His address was bold, incisive and overwhelming, showing that the deed was the result of the teaching of Mormon leaders."

From the *Advocate*: At the late meeting of the California Conference three preachers were received by transfer. F. F. Jewell from Central New York; Q. J. Collin, from New York, and H. P.

Blood from East Maine. They are ministers of experience, and in the vigor of life. Mr. Jewell becomes pastor of Howard St. Church in this city; Mr. Collin, of the church at Santa Clara, and Mr. Blood goes to Bangor in Butte County. A hundred and sixteen preachers were assigned regular fields of labor, and about thirty places were left to be supplied by local preachers, a majority of whom have been designated to their several circuits. There are seven presiding elders whose districts are very extensive, and the labors of the incumbents must be onerous and wearing beyond the power of language to express.

Twenty one persons presented themselves as candidates for church membership, at a meeting held in the Redwoods, ten miles from Napa City. For some time local preachers have been teaching a Bible class and Sunday-school in the place, and preaching occasionally.—Rev. W. R. Gober, who has recently left the Methodist Episcopal Church South and joined the California Conference, proposed to say some farewell words and give the reasons for his course, in the church where he formerly preached at Sacramento. But the Trustees closed the church against him, and he delivered the address at the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—At the recent quarter-centennial festival of the Boston University, Rev. Dr. Briggs formerly of this city delivered the principal address.

Rev. Stephen Bowers—heretofore pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati—has been transferred to Salem, Oregon. He is spoken of as a man of high scientific and scholarly attainments. His power as a pastor and preacher is indicated by the fact that his congregations have been crowded, and his prayer-meetings and Sunday-school largely attended, even during the hottest weather. Cincinnati papers are wondering at the perfection of discipline which renders such a transfer possible, and inquiring what the causes can be which brought it about.

The *Churchman* of the 3d inst. says: "Rev. Mr. Haskins writes us that the new building for St. Mark's School, Salt Lake City, was sufficiently completed to open for enrollment on the 18th of September. On that and the three following days one hundred and eighty-seven pupils were enrolled. The Girls' School has fifty-four in attendance. We congratulate our brethren upon the possession of a new and proper building for their work; it has been greatly needed. The amount contributed by different parties for this purpose is given as \$6,825, of which Mr. Warren Hussey of Salt Lake heads the list with \$2,000."

Mrs. House, for sixteen years a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, Bangkok, Kingdom of Siam, addressed the members of Calvary Sabbath-school and many others who were present, over three-quarters of an hour last Sabbath. She was listened to with the greatest interest and without weariness, even by the little children.—*Occident*.

A Baptist Church of nine members has been organized at Newville, Colusa County.—Hiram Gear, Esq., formerly District Attorney of Plumas County, was ordained as a Baptist minister, on the 8th of August, at Newport, Ohio. On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, Rev. Dr. Knowlton, then in this city awaiting the departure of the China steamer, addressed the First Baptist Church in the morning, the Tabernacle Sunday-school in the afternoon, and the Columbia Square congregation in the evening, on the mission work in China. His wife gave an address at the Union Square Church on Friday evening, on the same theme. They are members of the Baptist Mission at Ning Po.—Rev. Harry Taylor has commenced his labors as pastor of the First Baptist Church at Sacramento.—Rev. R. F. Parshall, who has been engaged in the work of an evangelist in the East, arrived at Petaluma week before last, is supplying the church, and may hold a series of meetings.—*Evangelist*.

The East.

RE-ENFORCING THE OTHER SIDE.—Four sisters of the Order of the Infant Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church have already arrived in Yokohama, and taken up their quarters near the American Orphanage, conducted by Mrs. Pruyn.

VARIOUS.—Rev. J. Wilson Ward of Abington, Mass., has become insane. He is the father of William H. Ward, of the *Independent*. The family used to be eminent for familiarity with the languages.—W. J. Tucker, who has been called and called, now tells his Nashua (N.H.) people he is not going from them.—Pres. Finney has passed his 80th birthday; health is improving, and he preached on the 8th of September.—The Junior class at Oberlin Seminary numbers 15, Senior class at Chicago 25. One account says 100 new (?) students

are entering the Theological School at New Haven. Andover classes are about as usual, and there is promise of a goodly number at Bangor.—The German Ministerial Training School at Dyersville, Iowa, is soliciting aid. A Theological department is to be organized at Talladega College.

MR. HEPWORTH'S NEW CHURCH.—Mr. Hepworth has concluded not to build his new church down-town, where the masses are, but to go up among the upper-tendons. He will add another to the many costly churches which cluster so thickly on Murray Hill that the organ and choir of one church can be heard distinctly by the worshippers in another. The upper part of Madison Avenue has been selected for this new edifice. It is to be of corrugated iron, nearly square, the lot being 100 by about 125 feet. The plan is an amphitheatre, without galleries, with a capacity to accommodate 3,000 people. Tyng, Cook, Ganse, Robinson, Murray, Southgate, Prentice, Morgan, Hastings, and other prominent preachers, have their pulpits in the immediate vicinity of the new church. The costly churches of New York are above Twenty-third street. The great mass of church-goers are below that street. The rich and the poor in New York are superbly provided for in religious matters. The middle classes, with the young men who are to be merchants, lawyers, bankers, and who are to hold the honor and business of New York in their hands, have small provision made for them. Where the rent of a few brings the price of a farm, our young men could no more hire a sitting on their salary than they could hire rooms on Fifth Avenue for lodgings.

NOTABLE SILVER WEDDING.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. H. W. Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church is to be celebrated by his people, past and present, during the second week of October.

A Law to Destroy Intemperance.

Among the specific evils of the world, no one is greater than the drinking of intoxicating liquors. It prompts to every vice, stimulates to every crime, and leads to every debasing abomination. Perverting the affections, deranging the intellect, and inciting all the selfish impulses, it turns gradually the whole being, soul and body of man into an incarnation of sin, endlessly varied in aspect. Its beginnings are most gentle and enticing, its progress most deceptive and mastering, its triumph most destructive and revolting, its end most deadly and forever damning. Its effects are terrible to the individual, to the family, to the community, cursing the furnisher, killing the drinker, spreading the greatest evils throughout civilization in the misery produced, in the crimes occasioned, and in the deaths resulting. Of all the murders which startle the mind with horror, intoxicating liquors are the cause, or the abettors, in full forty-nine cases out of fifty; yet the public seem wonderfully indifferent to the fact. Of all the crimes brought into our courts, and of the vast numbers never brought there, intoxicating liquor is nine-tenths to blame; yet men are licensed, and generally the worst class of men, to deal out the poison to whomsoever will drink it. Of all the sufferings of poverty and the wretchedness of moral debasement welling up towards Heaven like a vast tide, moving the whole ocean of earth's miseries, intoxicating liquor is the great, fearful, producing cause; and yet, most inexplicably strange! the men who furnish the poison and urge the victim to drink, taking his money as their reward, are honored by law with a license, and made utterly irresponsible for the fore-known results, even to the death of the victim, the wretchedness of his family, or the greatest losses to the public.

To one man killed by arsenic, where the law holds the knowing furnisher responsible for murder so that all become cautious in their furnishing of it, hundreds and thousands are killed by intoxicating liquor with vastly more miserable results; yet the law holds not the furnisher responsible, and he glories in the midst of the miseries he produces. A change is demanded in our laws in respect to this matter. The furnisher must be made responsible for all results in an action of damage to all injured parties; then will the evil be remedied in a more easy and natural way. We are glad, and more than glad, to report this change has commenced in America, and must go on to the extermination of the evil. Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Connecticut and Canada West have enacted such a law, making the vendor responsible; and the results are at once wonderful for good. During the first three months of the law in Illinois, one quarter of all the saloons of the state closed up of their own accord, and another quarter bid fair to do the

same in another three months. By it, the poor, wretched, degraded wife of the drunkard, if she sustains her case before the jury, can recover possibly thousands from the liquor dealer who furnished the intoxicating draught, knowing the husband to be a drunkard, and thus raise herself and suffering family out of poverty and wretchedness to a position of usefulness, respect and virtue. We need this law on the Pacific coast. It would, with no expense or trouble to the public, naturally close up every unnecessary drinking place in the state, and cause the proper dealers to exercise all needed caution in furnishing it. For six years THE PACIFIC has pressed this measure for adoption on this coast. In the last Legislature the prospects seemed very favorable for its adoption, till the German editors, in the German language, stirred up all the German force to oppose it, and the speaker of the Assembly appointed three out of four tipping and drinking members on the Committee of Public Morals, who of course reported against it. Said the Chairman of that Committee to us: "If that law should pass, why! I should not myself dare to invite a friend in my room to take a little 'Oh! be joyful' with me, for he might get a little fuddled, go out, do some foolish thing, and I should be responsible for it." Ah! Mr. Chairman of Public Morals, that is just what good people want of you; they want you not to dare, even in secret, to put to the lips the cursing bowl that may fuddle your friend, and he injure other people. Now you can do it; but the time is coming when you and others will not dare to do it. We expect to see that day. We appeal to the friends of temperance on the coast; rally for the measure, and it can be carried. This year we urge the Legislature of Oregon to take the lead here and enact the law. It can do no hurt; it must do much good. All honor to Ohio for her leadership in the measure at the east, and all honor to the state that takes the lead here.

News Summary.

City Items.

S. B. Whipple and Captain Bradbury are casting about for another passenger steamer to form a daily opposition line on the Sacramento river. The patronage which the S. M. Whipple is receiving fully warrants the enterprise.

Ezra R. Johnson, who died in New Bedford, was possessed of real estate in San Francisco to the amount of \$150,000. His will provides that the profits of the estate be appropriated to the support of aged colored women in New Bedford.

At the tenth anniversary meeting of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, \$250 was donated by them to the Episcopal Church Home for Old Ladies, located at the Mission; for which generous charity the Board of Managers desire to make public acknowledgment.

Henry Burgess, while driving along Stockton street, Thursday afternoon, was thrown from his seat, by the breaking of an axle, and thrown violently to the ground. His collar-bone was broken, and he sustained bruises about the head which were considered of a serious character.

The receipts of California wheat at this port last week were the largest on record, amounting to nearly 500,000 bushels, enough to load twenty-five ships of 1,000 tons each. The receipts for September were larger than for any previous month in the history of California, aggregating upwards of 1,600,000 bushels, enough to load 80 ships of 1,000 tons each.

A hundred and thirty-five mortgages, amounting to \$496,038, were recorded in September, and 115 releases amounting to \$745,074. The releases exceeded the mortgages of last month by \$249,040, and the sales by \$96,213. This was largely due to the recording of a \$40,000 release to the Bay View Homestead Association. Money has been scarce, and the demand has been brisk at nearly all of the banks.

Jonathan Hunt, late President of the Pacific Insurance Company, has been appointed manager and resident agent for the Pacific coast of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the Insurance Company of North America, also of Philadelphia. These three companies represent \$7,000,000 capital.

The fare on Woodward's Mission Street line of horse-cars has been raised, the patrons of the line receiving six tickets for twenty-five cents instead of seven, as heretofore. The spirit of reticence seems to have seized the enterprising proprietor of this line, as he first sold nine tickets for a quarter, then seven, and now six. It may be that the expenses will not warrant the former cheap rates.

The Gas opposition is beginning to tell on the stock of the old company, the price of which has fallen from 90 to 80, and the rate of dividend from 9 to 6 per annum. It is now announced that hereafter only quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. will be paid. Stockholders, who are also consumers, have the consolation of knowing that they save a portion of what they lose in dividends in lessened gas bills.

The work of teaching photography in the public schools is now fairly under way. The Committee on Classification have decided to introduce the study into all the first classes of the boys' grammar schools, and also into the first classes of the grammar schools for boys and girls (misses); also into such of the Cosmopolitan schools as can make time for it. The study of French and German being made compulsory in Cosmopolitan schools, some of these institutions cannot take the additional one of photography.

They are in advance of the schools of most cities of the age of San Francisco. Judging from the number of children of school age, it is probable that the population of the city is larger than the returns of the United States Census takers would indicate. Instead of 150,000, the actual number is probably nearly, if not quite, 200,000. It appears from recent reports that the potato crop of Great Britain is quite below the average. It is estimated that the wheat crop is 3,800,000 quarters, or 26 1/2 per cent. under the average. But in this estimate 5 per cent. is allowed for deficiency in weight, and 10 per cent. for deficiency in bread-making power. The barley crop is also said to be short, but oats and some of the minor crops are good. The most trustworthy accounts concur in this, that the crops in Great Britain which are available for human food are very materially below the average. The deficiency must be made up by drawing on foreign markets. The earlier accounts of crops in France indicated less than an average yield, especially of breadstuffs.

It is gratifying to hear that, in the midst of such distress in real-estate sales, our vacant houses have all filled up. On the subject of Circular contains the annexed statements: Dwelling houses of all kinds have not been so scarce in San Francisco within four years as at present. One firm, which had seven hundred houses to let this time last year, has not one hundred altogether now. The class of houses most in demand are those which rent for \$30 to \$40 per month. The favorite locality lies between Powell, Van Ness Avenue, Bush and Market streets. Five hundred houses, at \$45 to \$70 per month, could immediately be let in that neighborhood. Houses in any portion of the city are scarce, little difficulty being experienced in finding tenants for vacant dwellings either at North Beach or south of Market street.

State Items.

Graders are at work the other side of Salinas City, continuing the road down the valley. The telegraph wires have been stretched to the Castrolville depot.

The Nevada State Journal says: "Judging from present indications, the State line will be removed to the eastward a mile or more."

Mrs. T. H. B. Stenhouse made her debut as a lecturer in Corinne on the 3d inst. She made a searching exposure of polygamy. She soon goes east on a lecturing tour, and is afterwards coming to California.

In the Spring Gulch mine, situated beyond the north fork of the Tuolumne river, a rich strike was made on Tuesday last. At a depth of sixty feet the vein is eight feet thick, and reported to be rich throughout.

John Jackson, former sheriff of Trinity county, and now doing business at Colusa, Tehama county, has filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the United District Court. His debts amount to \$15,518.25, and his available assets will reach \$7,000.

Thirteen new members joined the Oakland Library Association last month, and but three withdrew. Over 1,400 volumes were drawn from the library, and the finances have been materially aided by a donation of \$500, from Wm. H. Raymond, (of the Raymond and Ely mine).

A company of Chico hunters, while out lately, when between Deer and Onion Creeks, treed a bear, so large that its huge weight bent the limbs of the tree nearly to the ground. It is claimed that it weighed not less than 1,600 pounds. The company also killed 19 deer.

Suit has been commenced by the city of San Jose against Wm. J. Parr and others, to enjoin defendants against maintaining an embankment which it is alleged causes the waters of the Los Gatos river to overflow into the city at times of high water, instead of running away in the natural channel.

The crops of Surprise Valley, this year, were better than ever before; and what is no less important and satisfactory, there is a demand for all the grain at two cents; barley and oats at one and a half cents; and farmers generally report to sell at these prices.

The Los Angeles merchants and wool and wine producers have recently been complaining that in the arrangements by the Pacific Mail Company for calling at Southern California, all the Los Angeles freight, both inward and outward, is subjected to transshipment at San Diego. This complaint has at length taken the form of an energetic protest by the Directors of the Los Angeles and Wilmington Railroad, that, if this grievance is not remedied, they will refuse to make connections with the Panama steamer.

The annexed is from the Visalia Times of September 28th: "At this point on the railroad, the depot and freight-houses are furnished, the turn-table is built, and the round-house is nearly completed, except the asphaltum roof, which is yet to be put on. There are over 800 tons of coal on the platform there, and quite a large amount at Tipton. This is considered as evidence of an intent to commence work south at an early day, as such a large amount of coal would not be required for the regular train engines for a very long time. The regular station engine was established on the 2d inst. So far freight has been light; some coal has been shipped. The principal freight received is lumber, and an extensive lumber yard has been established, with branches at Goshen and Tipton. Antioch is really the key of the San Joaquin Valley. It is at the head of a great bay at or near the confluence of two great rivers; it is also at the head of ship navigation. As the key of a great valley it ought to concentrate a large grain business. But ship and car do not come together; in fact, there are no ships at all at that point. What Antioch needs is men who will strike for a future. When the railroad is extended from Bantas to Antioch, if that event ever happens, the latter place will be connected with all the grain centres of San Joaquin Valley. There will be nothing to hinder citizens of Antioch from laying large ships alongside of the docks and loading them, under wheat charters, for Liverpool. Commanding the great valley both by river and railroad, what hinder Antioch from becoming a flourishing city?"

The Castrolville Argus claims that town as "the Queen of the Salinas Plains," and says: "The lands surrounding the town on every side are the best portion of Salinas Valley, and admirably suited both for crop raising and dairy purposes. Wood of the best quality and in abundance is easy of access, and sells at reasonable prices. The water is excellent and obtainable at not over a depth of fifteen feet. The climate is healthy and the temperature equable. The railroad and landing remove from the farmers of this section all danger of having to pay heavy freight bills on their grain hereafter, by creating a competition that will undoubtedly be lasting. The health of the community is so good that our physicians have to depend upon their practice in the neighboring town for a living. The moral tone of the people is also good."

Publisher's Department

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If you feel dull, despondent, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "Biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchitis or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction being ample proof of its efficacy.

MARRIAGES.

WELL-CUMMINGS.—At the Fourth Congregational Church, in this city, September 28th, by the Rev. J. Howell, Oscar Well to Phoebe B. Cummings, both of this city.

HOWE-CHASE.—In this city, October 3d, by Rev. A. Sawtelle, Henry P. Howe to Rosa Chase, both of San Francisco.

ST. ORES-QUINLEVEN.—In this city, October 2d, at the Brooklyn Hotel, by Rev. Albert Williams, William Wheelock St. Ores to Tamarah Quinleves, both of Mendocino county.

CLINE-CURTIS.—In this city, September 28th, at the residence of the bride's brother, George S. Leveley, by the Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, D. D., Wm. Cline to Nellie A. Curtis, all of San Francisco.

KILBERRY-WEAVER.—In Sacramento, September 27th, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, A. D. Kilberry to Mattie Weaver.

LARDNER-ALVORD.—In Sacramento, September 29th, at Grace Church, by Rev. J. H. C. Bonie, F. S. Lardner to Lizette L. Alvord.

RAYMOND-CRAWFORD.—In Grace Church, Sacramento, October 2d, by the Rev. J. H. C. Bonie, Fred Raymond to Cornelia Alice Crawford.

SHARBOUR-BUTTO.—In Chiswick, Italy, September 12th, A. Sharbour, of the firm of B. Sharbour & Co., of this city, to Signorina Romilda Butto, of Chiswick.

DEATHS.

NOYES.—In St. Johnsbury, Vt., September 11th, Annie S. Noyes, wife of Rev. Henry Fairbanks, and daughter of Prof. Noyes of Hanover, N. H., aged 27 years.

WEBB.—In this city, September 28th, Lucien B. Webb, a native of Bangor, Maine, aged 24 years.

WILLIAMS.—In this city, October 3d, Harry Renon, youngest child of John and Harriet E. Williams, aged 3 years.

FALES.—In this city, September 30th, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Mary K. Fales, wife of Edward Fales.

DEVORE.—In this city, October 3d, Elizabeth M. Devore, a native of New York, aged 47 years.

PRICE.—In this city, September 28th, William Price, aged 42 years.

TUBBS.—In Brooklyn, Mehltable Tubbs, wife of Mehltable Tubbs (deceased), Brooklyn, and mother of A. L. and Hiram Tubbs, aged 68 years.

NEFF.—In Sacramento, October 2d, John S. Neff, a native of Indiana, aged 87 years.

CALVIN.—In Sacramento, September 30th, Elizabeth T. wife of Robert G. Calvin, a native of New York, aged 65 years.

McKEE.—In Cleveland, Ohio, September 26, Mary E. McKee, formerly of Sacramento, aged 30 years.

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SAN LEANDRO, ALAMEDA CO.
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NOTE.—Our seed crop having produced an abundance this year, and all varieties having succeeded, we are now in a position to maintain the lead in the market for superiority of goods and great moderation of prices, as our customers can see by comparison.

Large assortment of Bulbous roots, plants, clovers, grass seeds and all kinds of vegetable, field and flower seeds.

A catalogue given on application.

SEVIN VINCENT & CO.,
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ABOUT TO INSURE HIS LIFE

FOR THE...

Protection of those Dependent Upon Him,

AND HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW, WHAT COMPANIES maintain A STANDARD OF SOLVENCY

THAT PUTS BEYOND ALL QUESTION THEIR ABILITY TO FULFILL THEIR CONTRACTS.

Without disparaging other good companies, the fact should be known, that the

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

...HAS A...

Surplus of \$5,670,764 74,

assuming interest at only 4 per cent, which is larger

BY OVER TWO MILLIONS, THAN THAT OF

ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Twenty-five years of experience

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Surplus of \$5,670,764 74,

assuming interest at only 4 per cent, which is larger

BY OVER TWO MILLIONS, THAN THAT OF

ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE UNITED

STATES.

Twenty-five years of experience

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show this to be, in every respect.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

ERLIN & MOORE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Office Furniture and Settees. All orders

promptly attended to. Manufactory, No. 445 Bran-

Home Circle.

Fifty Years Apart.

They sit in the Winter gloaming
And the fire burns bright between;
One has past seventy Summers,
And the other just seventeen.

They rest in happy silence,
As the shadows deepen fast;
One lives in the coming future,
And one in the long, long past.

Each dreams of a rush of music,
And a question whispered low;
One will hear it this evening,
One heard it long ago.

Each dreams of a loving husband,
Whose heart is hers alone;
For one the joy is coming,
For one the joy has flown.

Each dreams of a life of gladness,
Spent under the sunny skies;
And both the hope and memory
Shine in the happy eyes.

Who knows which dream is the brightest?
And who knows which is the best?
The sorrow and joy are mingled,
And only the end is rest.

—Post.

Mr. Gladstone at Home.

On Tuesday morning I spent a most interesting and delightful half hour with the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, at his residence in Carlton House Terrace. The Premier lives very handsomely in a stately old mansion, well adorned with paintings and sculpture. He receives his guests with much of the affable dignity of Daniel Webster. I wish that I dared to report the noble utterances of the great statesman during his conversation, on the unhappy controversy now raging between the two nations. It was not only the utterance of a true statesman, but of a true Christian. I have had the good fortune to converse freely with some of the most eminent men of Britain and America; but no one of them ever so impressed me by his simple grandeur of bearing, of speech, and of pure moral purpose, as did William E. Gladstone. He has a warm heart, withal, and large, loving sympathies with the poorest and lowliest.

Some time ago a poor street-sweeper, while sick, told his minister that he had been "visited by Mr. Gladstone!" "What Gladstone?" inquired the rector. "Why," replied the sick man, "the only Mr. Gladstone. I used to sweep his crossin'; and one day he missed me, and he hears that I am sick, and so he comes and sees me and prays with me." With such a man we can safely trust any negotiations on any great question of moral right.

This morning I had the honor of breakfasting with the Premier; the other guests being the venerable Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Newman Hall, and Prof. Talbot, of Oxford. The impression produced in my first interview was deepened when I saw the great statesman in the familiar freedom of his own happy home. He unbent into the most lively playfulness, and a coarser chat I never enjoyed around a breakfast-table. After breakfast came in the official dispatches from Geneva. The Premier read them, and said to me: "Everything looks well. I don't see what can possibly hinder the happy settlement of all our difficulties."

Mrs. Gladstone is not only a lady of most genial and attractive manners, but is thoroughly devoted to labors of love among the poor. Her "pet" institution of charity is a hospital for convalescents near Woolford. This she visits every week. She often goes to see the poorest sufferers in the old "city" end of London, sometimes leaving fresh flowers, as well as material aid, in the rooms of suffering. From no woman in England have I heard more noble utterances of devout and tender Bible religion than from the wife of the British Premier. They have a large family, one of the sons being an Episcopal clergyman. As I left the mansion this morning, I met the Duke of Argyll in the hall paying his usual morning visit to the head of the government. The real ruler of England is not in Windsor Palace. He is in Carlton House Terrace, and God grant that he may long be there!—Rev. T. L. Cuyler in N. Y. Observer.

Going Home to be Forgiven

Some boys were playing at ball in a retired place one afternoon, when they should have been at school. They absented themselves without leave, intending to go home at the usual hour. Thus they thought their absence would not be noticed by their parents and friends.

While thus engaged Mr. Amos came along. "What are you doing here?" said he. "Your parents think you are at school. I shall let them know where you are and what you are about."

He passed on, and the boys stopped playing. What was to be done? He would be sure to tell their parents. It was too late to go to school and too early to go home. Their consultations came to no comfortable conclusion; the

probabilities of punishment were talked of. Some thought they might escape, but the prospects of most of them were not promising. At length John Roberts rose up and said: "I'm going home."

"What for? To get a flogging and have it over?" said one.

"No; I'm going home to be forgiven," and away he went.

John had never played truant before. He had very kind parents, and they would deny him nothing that was for his good; and he felt that he had treated them very ungratefully by acting contrary to their known wishes. He resolved to go home and make a full confession of his fault, and ask their forgiveness.

On reaching home he met his little sister, several years younger than himself, to whom he told his resolution; and like the loving sister she was, she agreed to go with her brother and ask mother to forgive.

As they came into the house they met their parents just starting out to make some purchases for the house; but when the mother saw the anxious look on the children's faces, she willingly waited until John had told the story of his playing truant, and then asking to be forgiven, found, as in the case of the Prodigal Son, the parent as willing, if not more so, to forgive than the son was to be forgiven. John was right: it was a good thing to go home for, to be forgiven.

The Matter of Size.

If a greyhound were as large as an elephant, and had the power and stride that would correspond with his size, he would kill himself in running a mile. The material of his frame would not stand the strain. The draught-horse is never a race-horse. Beyond a certain weight, the loss of the power of fleetness begins. Nature puts her materials into the best form for securing her objects. The swallow is swifter than the swan. Shipbuilders have found, to their sorrowful and disastrous cost, that above a certain size a ship is profitless. Taking into consideration the material of which ships are made, the modes of handling them, and the needs of commerce, two ships possessing the aggregate capacity of the Great Eastern are worth twice as much as she. The statement will doubtless be good for all time. There is a limit, fixed by nature, in this matter of size, on all the instrumentalities of human commerce of every sort, beyond which results are unsatisfactory. There will never be a railroad with a twenty-five-foot gauge; there will never be another Great Eastern; and there will never be another Boston Jubilee, of the magnitude of that which closed its performances on the fourth of July.

The great gathering of musicians which Mr. Gilmore's enterprise secured was without a precedent in the world. We doubt whether any man but Gilmore could have done what he did. We doubt whether it could have been done in any city but Boston. The undertaking was gigantic, and it was carried through with marvelous efficiency. The monster experiment was not a failure at all, except in the fact that its effects did not at all correspond with its size. It demonstrated the fact that beyond a certain point of magnitude and numbers neither choruses nor orchestras can increase their power of musical expression and impression. One thousand singers in Music Hall would have been better handled, and would have produced a larger and finer musical impression, than twenty thousand in the Coliseum. We are glad the experiment has been tried, and that it is proved that every city can have just as good music in its own halls and churches as can be had by gathering together the picked men and women of all the cities of the world. Yet it was a splendid experiment to try, and none but jealous niggards will fail to award to those who have tried it the great honor that belongs to them.—F. G. Holland, in Scribner's for September.

"No matter what may be the object of your solicitude—be insured. Whether you are thinking of the safety of your life by land, or by railway, or by sea, or of the unbroken condition of your arms and legs, or of the maintenance of general health, or of comfort and competence in your old age, or of the interests

of wife and children when you may be no more, or of a provision for your boy when he reaches mature age, or of the happy marriage and the wedding portion of your little daughter—one day to be, you hope, a blushing bride, now a tiny prattling fairy of two or three years—never mind the subject-matter, be insured!"—Dickens.

Youth's Department.

A Child's Dream of Heaven.

I want to tell the children what a beautiful dream my little girl had, some time ago, about heaven, and ask them, after they have read it, if they will not go to the blessed Jesus, and ask Him to make them lambs of His fold, and when they die, take them to that beautiful home above.

But before I tell you the dream, I think I must tell you a little about my daughter and my home, then you will understand it better. She is a very thoughtful, delicate child, and gave her heart to God before she was six years old. This made her a happy child, and she loved to read and talk about heaven. One of her brothers had been in heaven for some years, and although she had never seen him, she heard so much of his happy life and death that of course he was not a stranger to her; and she often longed to join him in his home above.

But now we were in deep sorrow. We had given our first-born, our greatest earthly treasure, at his country's call, to suffer, and perhaps to die. Nobly had he done his part, and just when we were almost daring to hope he would come back to us again, came the news, "Your son is dead!" We laid him in a soldier's grave, and with stricken hearts went back to our desolate home, struggling through our tears to sing, "We shall know each other there." A few mornings after, very early, my daughter came creeping softly to my bed, laid her finger on my mouth, and said:

"Please, ma, don't speak. I have had such a beautiful dream; I am so afraid I shall forget it that I want you to help me keep it. I dreamed I had been very sick, and pa carried me down to a river, and you both kissed me, and cried because you could not go over with me. It was not very wide, but the water was black, and my feet seemed to stick in the mud; but on the other side of the river, at the top of the hill, was heaven. I could hear the music and singing, and by the light could see the gates of the city, and I was trying hard to get there. When I reached the other side of the river, I was very dirty! and some evil-looking people told me it was no use for me to climb the hill, as nothing unclean entered there."

"But I was determined to try, and at last came to the gate, and asked the keeper to let me in. He looked at my dirty clothes, and told me he would see, but did not think it was of any use. O how I wanted to join in the singing; and to be so near, and then not to go in, was more than I could bear. All at once the thought came to me, and I sprang up and sang—

"Jesus loves me; this I know
For my Bible tells me so."

"And a voice inside the gate answered, 'Yes, I love her, let her come in.' The keeper opened the door, and there stood the blessed Saviour. O, ma, I wish you could have seen Him! you would not wonder that He came down to die for us; His love was full of love. He put His hand upon me to bless me, and as He did so, all my clothes and dirt were gone, and I was dressed in white robes, and felt strong and well, and full of joy. I tried to thank Him, but the words would not come. He beckoned to two beautiful children, told them to be my companions, and teach me to sing."

"I cannot half tell you how beautiful everything was. They took me to see the flowers, and I am sure that God must have gathered the prettiest from all parts of the world. Then we went to the groves. The trees were laden with all kinds of fruit, and singing birds were among the branches, and everything seemed full of joy. The children I saw were so sweet."

"You can not tell how good it is to be all love. Among the trees there were fountains of pure, sparkling water. While we were looking at one we heard the sound of music, and they told me it was the hour of worship, and we must go to our own home—for every family group had a home of its own there."

"As we turned to go, I saw my brother M., with Willie leaning on his arm. He threw his arms around me and kissed me, and seemed surprised to see me there. He then introduced me to Willie; for you know he did not know me. They both wore long white robes, and their hair hung in loose curls upon their shoulders, and looked so handsome and good."

"As soon as I had taken a seat with my brothers, they brought me my harp, and the angels that were nearest the throne commenced singing, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain!' and all in heaven joined the song. O how glorious the Saviour looked. I can not describe the beauty of His throne of pearl and gold rays of light surrounding it; but it was the Saviour Himself who filled us with joy. He had done so much for us. O how I loved Him! I felt I could look on Him forever!"

"After singing and chanting some time, they brought a crown, and as they placed it upon His head, we sang—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall!"

and just as they sang the last line I woke. But I think I have been there, and had to come back and tell you so, that you might know how happy dear brother is."

Don't Give Up; But Try, My Boy; Try."

A gentleman, travelling in the northern part of Ireland, heard the voices of children, and paused to listen.

Finding the sounds proceeded from a small building used as a school-house, he drew near, and as the door opened he entered, and listened to the words the boys were spelling.

One little fellow stood apart, looking sad and dispirited.

"Why does that boy look so sad," asked the gentleman.

"Oh, he is good for nothing!" replied the teacher. "There's nothing in him. I can make nothing of him. He is the most stupid boy in the school."

The gentleman was surprised at this answer. He saw that the teacher was so stern and rough that the younger and more timid were nearly crushed. He said a few kind words to them; then, placing his hands upon the noble brow of the little fellow who stood apart, he said:

"One of these days you may be a fine scholar. Don't give up; but try, my boy; try."

The soul of the boy was roused. His dormant intellect awoke. A new purpose was formed. From that hour he became studious and ambitious to excel. And he did become a fine scholar, and the author of a well known commentary on the Bible; a great and good man, beloved and honored. It was Dr. Adam Clark. The secret of success is worth knowing: "Don't give up; but try, my boy; try."—S. S. Messenger.

E. E. CASWELL,

IMPORTER OF

FINE FRENCH MILLINERY,

10 Montgomery St.,

Opp. Lick House, San Francisco.

Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to.

S. PINKMAN. J. R. MORTON.

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

FINNEGAN & MORTON,

904 Market and 3 Ellis Sts., San Francisco.

Ladies and Children's Boots and Shoes always on hand in greatest varieties and at prices to compete with the lowest. Boots and Shoes made to order and good fits guaranteed.

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DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES

NO. 116 POST STREET,

Above Kearny, San Francisco.

Will buy, sell, rent, exchange and repair machines of every description, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Silk, Thread, Needles, and Oil for all kinds of machines, for sale at the lowest rates. General Agency for

MILL'S ADJUSTABLE TREADLE.

Recommended by the leading physicians of the city.



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Samples forwarded by mail free of expense.

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FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

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Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof Safes.

Steel-lined Bank Vaults, Silver Safes,

And Safes of every description made to order.

Safes repaired and furnished with New Combination Locks. Second-hand Safes taken in exchange.

Sales let by the month on reasonable terms. An assortment of the most improved Combination Bank Locks.

REAL ESTATE,

BANK, WATER, GAS AND

INSURANCE STOCKS,

Bought and Sold,

Investments Made, Loans Negotiated,

—BY—

BRIGGS & OAKLEY,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

304 SANSOME STREET,

Opp. Bank of California, San Francisco.

SAVE \$40! WHY PAY \$60!

THE "HOME SHUTTLE"

SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE, \$40.

THIS MACHINE BEING AS GOOD AS THE best, we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a SUPERIOR MACHINE for family use. We take pleasure in its exhibition, and invite all to call and examine it before purchasing elsewhere. It has a straight needle and makes a Lock Stitch. Send for a circular.

Agents wanted in every county. Each machine warranted for five years.

E. W. HAINES, Agent,

17 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,

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FINE

Imported Poultry,

Dark Brahmas, Light Brahmas,

BUFF COCHIN,

Partridge Cochins and Houdans,

Guaranteed Pure, and bred direct from

The Finest Imported stock in America.

EGGS

Of the above varieties for sale carefully packed.

Foultry Yards at San Leandro, Alameda county, California. Address W. FORD THOMAS,

Custom House, San Francisco.

Globe Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN,

President.

LORING ANDREWS,

Vice-President.

JAMES M. FREEMAN,

Secretary.

The Company was Organized and Commenced Business in June, 1864, and up to January 1st, 1872,

Had Issued 25,421 Policies.

Cash Assets, (no premium notes) January 1st, 1873,	\$3,213,186.28
Losses Paid,	1,120,794.25
Cash Dividends paid to Policy Holders.	750,000.00

In addition to the usual methods of insurance, the Company is now issuing a new style of policy, possessing peculiar advantages, under what is called the

RESERVE DIVIDEND PLAN,

Its object is to secure the maximum benefits to those persons who exhibit the greatest vitality, and who persist in paying, year after year, the stipulated Premiums. By this plan a person can secure a 10, 15 or 20 years Endowment Policy, by the payment of the usual ordinary life rates. Under the old plan, a 20 year endowment at age 25, for \$1,000, costs \$47.68; under the New Reserve Dividend Plan by the Globe Life, he can secure the same amount of insurance during the whole term of 20 years for only \$19.80, and should he live the 20 years, receive, in cash, twice the amount paid out in premiums! Those who contemplate purchasing life insurance, are requested to apply to our Agents, or at the Branch Office, for documents that will explain more fully than can be done here.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

No. 6 Montgomery Street, opposite the Masonic Temple, SAN FRANCISCO.

MERVIN TABOR, Manager.

JOHN F. POPE, Assistant.

DON'T DELAY TO CURE THAT COUGH! COUGH!

SHUN WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS! USE THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

TRY FIRST

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement: He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, had suffered with CONSUMPTION for several years, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam in the Christian Advocate, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 2 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another spell of coughing and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three times of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully,
A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is without doubt the BEST EXPECTORANT REMEDY ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Contains no Opium in any Form. Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam, as unprincipled men may deceive you with their own worthless preparations.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Agents.

Southeast corner Market and First Streets, San Francisco.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE:

No. 435 California Street, San Francisco.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.

Capital \$200,000

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REMOVAL. — REMOVAL.

The Office of the

Hamburg-Bremen

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

AND

Swiss Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

Has been Removed from 219 Sansome St. to

NO. 13 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

MORRIS SPEYER & CO., General Agents.

STEPHEN S. SMITH,

DEALER IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND

WAGON MATERIALS,

Nos. 111 and 113 Market Street, San Francisco

THE NEW "DEPOSIT PLAN" OF THE

Charter Oak

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

331 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Is better and cheaper than any Endowment in any Life Insurance Company, and allows the insured to call for his deposits at the end of any year. You always know the cash value of your Policy, and can hire money upon it, or call upon the Company for the amount if you wish to use it. Never before has such an ingenious and satisfactory plan for Life Insurance been presented to the public. At the maturity of the Policy you get your deposits back with compound interest. Inquire about it and satisfy yourself.

CHARLES H. DENISON, General Agent.

Farm and Garden.

Golden Grain.

Golden grain, then teeming treasure,
Nurtured 'neath the summer's smiles,
Source of pure and peaceful pleasure,
O'er the land for myriad miles.

Daily rippling with the ocean;
Frowning with the passing cloud;
Whispering with the woods in motion;
Bowing when their heads are bowed.

Cool and clear, when evening follows,
Still new glories we behold:
Skies, and seas, and hills and hollows
Blaze with universal gold.

Matchless tints with these are mated;
Brighter blooms the night-owl's face;
All her robes, illuminated,
Glow with unaccustomed grace.

Where enticing paths discover
Pendent stems on stately slopes,
Parted curls thou seemest ever,
With their grace thy beauty copes.

But, as fever steals the tresses
Of some maiden's auburn hair,
Warmth which thee with splendor blesses
Leaves the brows of Nature bare.

Lavish loveliness, thy lustre,
But invites the spoiler's hand;
All the charms that thou canst cluster
Die, dissolved, at his command.

Truly fate to thee is fickle,
When such gorgeous hues as thine
Flaunt but to attract the sickle,
Thus to fade by means malign.

Brilliant beauties are the briefest;
While we gaze they melt away,
Garnished, thy delights are chiefest,
So we would not bid thee stay.

The Iron Interest of the United States.

But few people in California have any idea of the magnitude of the iron interests of the United States. In our search for gold and silver, we lose sight of the immense value of other minerals existing in abundance throughout the entire Pacific slope; and are thus led to pass by, as worthless, a branch of industry from which the people of the Eastern States are realizing millions of dollars annually. True, we produce annually, on this coast, between sixty and seventy millions of dollars of gold and silver. This is a large amount; but how small does it appear when contrasted with the value of the iron products of the East and South, which amounts to over three hundred millions annually.

In order to give some correct idea of the iron industry of the United States, we will give a brief summary of the business, as shown by the ninth census returns just sent to press, for the year ending June 1st, 1870. There are 336 pig iron establishments, 574 blast furnaces, with a daily capacity of 8,357 tons melted metal; employing 27,554 hands, and producing 2,052,821 tons of pig, of the value of \$69,440,498. There are 82 bloomery forges, employing 2,902 hands, producing 110,808 tons of bloom, of the value of \$7,765,623. There are 2,653 foundries, employing 51,297 hands, and producing to the value of \$99,834,218. There are 102 forges, employing 3,561 hands, and producing to the value of \$8,147,669. There are 309 establishments producing bar, rod and railroad iron, nail, plate, &c.; employing 44,643 hands, and producing to the value of \$120,301,158. Thus it will be seen that the total number of iron establishments of the various kinds is 4,056, employing in all 129,957 hands, and producing to the value of \$305,689,166 annually. The total number of tons of pig and blooms produced annually by these establishments is 2,163,629. Although these figures are immense, still the business is just in its infancy. Twenty years hence, we shall perhaps see half a million of men engaged in the production and manufacture of iron, and the annual value of the amount produced can be counted by the billion instead of the million. The hills and mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri and many other States, are a mass of iron ore, every acre of which will some day be made to pay tribute to the wealth of the world. The business is one that pays an immense profit on the money invested; and, considering the fact that there is but little risk attached to it, we are only surprised that it has not already assumed a greater magnitude in this country.

Is California to be behind in this matter? We have here, in our own State, large deposits of iron ore, and we are confident that these deposits can be worked with profit and success. At least, enough iron could be manufactured with ease to supply our home market, which is growing every year greater and greater. A few thousands of the money daily gambled away on California street, could be much more profitably employed in developing the iron resources of this State; and we hope soon to see the initiatory steps taken by some of our people.

Rolling Stock.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company now owns about 3,500 freight cars of all classes, and the workshops in this city have been turning out a great portion of the time an average of ten cars per day. Notwithstanding the possession of this large number of cars, the Company cannot accommodate the business of the road for want of more rolling stock. The lumbermen of the mountains have complained for a long time that they cannot obtain adequate accommodation. The demand for Rocky Mountain coal would be very large throughout the State if it could be supplied, but the company is barely able at present to bring westward enough coal to supply its own necessities. The same difficulty is now likely to be experienced in the removal of the grain crop of the State. It is evident from these facts, that the business of the Pacific coast demands greatly enlarged railroad facilities—more railroads and more rolling stock. Whenever any independent railroad company is organized and the construction of roads commenced, the work of building freight and passenger cars alone must constitute a new and an immense business. With unlimited deposits of iron in our mountains, we ought to be able, before many years, to manufacture our own railroad iron, locomotives and passenger and freight cars for all new railroads.—*Sacramento Union.*

Read PACIFIC AGENCY on eighth page.

Mail and Telegraphic Quotations of Wheat in Liverpool Compared.

It has been for some time past, surmised by many that the quotations of California wheat in Liverpool were below the real market rates prevailing there, that this was done for the purpose of still more depressing prices here, already unduly lowered through the operation of ruinous freight rates. Being anxious in the interests of the agricultural community to test the truth of this market, we have been comparing the telegraphic quotations with those prevailing in the Liverpool market, as given by the "Mark Lane Express," the representative of the produce interests of England, both agricultural and commercial, and have found that in every instance the former are a long way behind the latter.

The following is a table showing the quotation of California wheat as telegraphed to this city, in comparison with those given by the "Mark Lane Express," for the month beginning the 30th of July and ending the 30th of August of this year.

IN STERLING		FED. COIN		DIFFERENCE
DATE	QUOTED BY MARK LANE EXPRESS	QUOTED BY TELEGRAM	QUOTED BY MARK LANE EXPRESS	
July 30 to 12th	126d	11s 10d	\$1.88-\$2.00	2.50 to 10 cents.
Aug. 1 to 14th	126d	11s 8d	\$2.00-\$2.10	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 15 to 28th	126d	11s 6d	\$2.10-\$2.20	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 29 to 31st	126d	11s 4d	\$2.20-\$2.30	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 1 to 14th	126d	11s 2d	\$2.30-\$2.40	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 15 to 28th	126d	11s 0d	\$2.40-\$2.50	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 29 to 31st	126d	10s 10d	\$2.50-\$2.60	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 1 to 14th	126d	10s 8d	\$2.60-\$2.70	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 15 to 28th	126d	10s 6d	\$2.70-\$2.80	2.50 to 10 "
Aug. 29 to 31st	126d	10s 4d	\$2.80-\$2.90	2.50 to 10 "

What the Farmers Lose.

From this it may be seen that the real Liverpool price has been from 10 cents to 18 cents per cental over that telegraphed to this city. Now, as the prices here, freight remaining the same, are governed entirely by those in Liverpool, which takes the greatest part of what is available for export, it is manifest that the farmers are losers to a heavy extent by this game. During the month of August there was received at San Francisco 1,299,000 centals, the whole of which was lowered in price by this unprincipled action. All this wheat sold on an average for 13 cents per cental lower than what it would if the true wheat quotations in Liverpool were daily made known in this market. The loss has thus been for that month alone \$168,870, the whole of which will go into the pockets of the manipulators. At the same rate the loss on the whole year's wheat product of California would be, according to the various estimates made of the crop, from \$1,560,000 to \$2,340,000—a nice little pile to divide amongst operators.

The iniquity of this telegraph manipulation cannot be too forcibly reprobated. It should show the farmers of the State the urgent necessity of combining and adopting means of self-protection in the whole matter of wheat freight and wheat quotations, as quickly as possible.

The Close of the Fair.

The Union of Saturday, says: The last day's programme was witnessed by the largest assemblage of the State Fair. From early morning till the set of sun the Park was crowded with sightseers, who took great interest in all the proceedings. The stalls also received more than their usual share of attention. The exhibition just closed has, as a whole, been a grand success. It is true, some of the classes which in former years have been well represented had a very poor showing the past ten days, but the very great increase of entries in other classes more than compensated for this defect. The department of horses was as well, if not better, represented than the last or any preceding year. Of thoroughbreds, graded and roadster, and other classes, there were some of the best in the State entered for premiums, and any animal that was awarded a premium this year, has an honor of which its owner may well be proud. Some of the younger animals that have scarcely been noticed this season, by the time the next Fair opens will be in the front ranks. To show the value of this part of the exhibition, we mention one young cream-colored draft stallion; three years old, owned by William Sparrow, of Franklin Township, Sacramento county, which weighs 1,700 pounds, while there was another draft horse, older, that weighed over 2,200 pounds. Of the racing horses that were on the ground, the Union's racing record is the chronicle. One horse made the fastest two-mile trotting time ever made on the Pacific Coast; another made the fastest time for one mile, and two pacers made two of the fastest mile heats ever gone on hoof by anything other than running horses. It is a record that needs no eulogy.

The stock parade was not as long as usual, a large number of cattle not having been examined by the appointed committees, and had in consequence to be placed in the center of the field, but enough were out to stretch the line of march nearly around the track. After the parade was over the cattle were ranged on the inside track and the horses were led up to the quarter stretch, and all there waited the reading of the awards. It was while the animals were packed together that the beauty of the whole could be best judged. While standing before the judges' stand two Devon bulls, belonging to J. B. Rose of Lakeville, got to fighting, and during their struggles injured five or six persons. Barring this no accident worthy of note has marred the proceedings at the Park. The reading of the premium list was commenced at 11 o'clock and did not close until 1 p. m. President Reed announced the names of the successful exhibitors and Superintendent Cary tied the prize ribbons on the animals. The prizes were not paid on the stand as has been the case of previous years, but were paid at the Entry Clerk's office.

Fire Defense and Wind Breakers.

Every year brings its destruction of hundreds of acres of grain fields and thousands of bushels of wheat by fire, having it origin in accident or design. Early last Spring we were the first to propose the growing of alfalfa at proper intervals, that should interpose a green and succulent barrier to the progress of the sweeping fires that too often desolate large tracts of ripening grain.

Immediately after from various sources came different projects for accomplishing the same purpose; such as plowing the land subduing or preventing the growth of all vegetable products, or the mowing of grain in belts so early as to secure a second growth that should be yet green while the grain was ripening. All these were but make-shifts, to be adopted till the better plan could be substituted.

We now propose, as the season is approaching for action in the matter of protection another year, that farmers sow or plant the seeds of the Malva tree, in belts of 20 or 30 feet in width, that after the first year would present a perfect compact mass of low, bushy broad-leaved trees, so green and dense that no fire could pass them.

These belts would not only furnish a most grateful shade for animals during the summer months after the grain harvest, but furnish in their leaves an immense quantity of excellent food for cattle, sheep or goats; and after the third year, more firewood than the farm would require; and at all times effective wind breaks as protection to farm, animals and crops.

Every six or eight years the locality of these belts can be changed to new ground, when it will be found that for every purpose of grass or grain growing, the old malva ground has increased its former fertility, by the shading of the ground, the droppings of the animals and decay of leaves and roots in the soil.

Grain Without Granaries.

In no other country than California do we find more grain produced than can be housed. Nowhere else do people think it unnecessary to build granaries. It would really seem as though our farmers had adopted the very plan, in the management of their wheat and other grains, to make an immediate sale of their products absolutely necessary, in order to save themselves from loss.

Millions of bushels of wheat, but no place to store it away from the impending autumnal rains. As a consequence many are almost forced to sell their crops at present low rates or suffer a worse loss in the injury resulting from an entire lack of rain shelter.

If farmers would make large cheap granaries by laying a foundation of scantling directly upon the ground and cover the same with a double thickness of inch thick boards, with the sides raised not to exceed two feet—as beyond this the lateral or side pressure becomes very great—and cover the same with a steep roof of boards securely nailed to rafters of scantling, a granary can be made at comparatively small expense that will contain and keep in perfect condition the entire product of any grain field in the State.

The farmer then can wait for the spring market, with a fair prospect of selling at an advance over present prices that will pay perhaps the entire cost of his granary, and leave it on his hands for another year, at no cost at all. It gives the grain speculator an enormous advantage over the producer when the former has ample storage room and the latter none, and this advantage is sure to tell upon the pockets of both, but in directly opposite ways. The truth can be told in few words—every farm should have a granary sufficient for the storage of its entire grain product.

A New Source of Wealth.

We have been shown specimens of the Persian walnut, which the Messrs. Rose & Grant, nurserymen at Topeka, Kansas, are introducing into this State. It is believed that the soil and climate of Kansas are admirably adapted to its growth. They planted about a bushel of nuts last year which are doing finely, and several barrels are now on their way for spring planting. In the Cashmere Valley, where they are extensively raised, there are four varieties—the kernel, the walnut, the denum and the kaghazi; the last of which is the finest nut grown, and is the one being introduced into Kansas. The nut is about a third or half larger than the English walnut, of an elongated shape, very rich meat and shell nearly as thin as paper. It is not an unusual thing for a tree from eight to twelve years old to bear thirty thousand (or 1,200 pounds) nuts, worth from thirty-five to fifty cents per pound. They are said to come into bearing early, and if the experiment is successful in Kansas, an orchard of the Persian walnuts may prove far more profitable than one either of the apple or pear.—*New England Farmer.*

Now if the Persian walnut is to become more profitable in Kansas than the apple or pear, would it not be well to introduce this walnut to a California soil and climate. For the information of our readers we remark, that from a letter received from a private source, we learn that Rose & Grant will have a small number of reserved trees for sale next spring at \$3 each and the nuts at ten cents each, of which about 20 per cent. of all received from Persia, fail to grow.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale College, gave the following advice to the students of that institution the other day: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortune. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self-reliance, faith, honesty and industry. Inscrib on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of command is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humanity. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in your cart, over a rough board, and small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you are able to support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

CHARACTER.—We may judge a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a man manifests delight in low, sordid objects, the vulgar song and degrading language, in the misfortunes of his fellows or animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affections—we are satisfied he is an upright man. When we see a young man fond of fine clothes and making a fop of himself, it is a sure sign that he thinks the world consists of outside show and ostentation, and he is certain to make an unstable man, without true affection or friendship, fond of change and excitement, and soon wearying of those objects and pursuits which, for a time, gave him pleasure.

SOMETIME.—We have all our possessions in the future which we call "someday." Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear the other. But, oh, reader, be of good cheer, for all the good there is a golden "someday;" when the hills and valleys of time are all past; when the wear and fever, the disappointment and sorrows of life are over, there is a place and the rest appointed of God. Oh, home-stead, over whose roof falls no shadows or even clouds, and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow, nor pain, nor the sound of weeping "somewhere."



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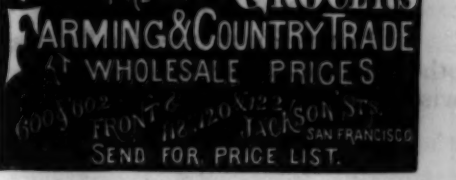
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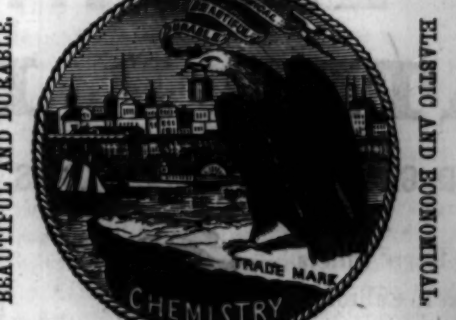
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Manufactured by the California Chemical Paint Company, of pure white and any desired shade or color. It is cheaper, harder, more durable and elastic than the best of any other paint. It will not fade or crack, and will last twice as long as the best white lead.
Mixed ready for application, and sold only by the gallon.
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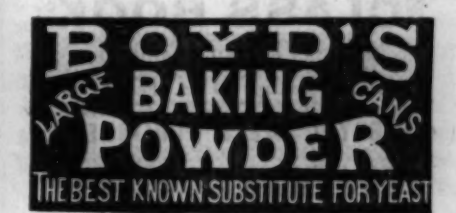


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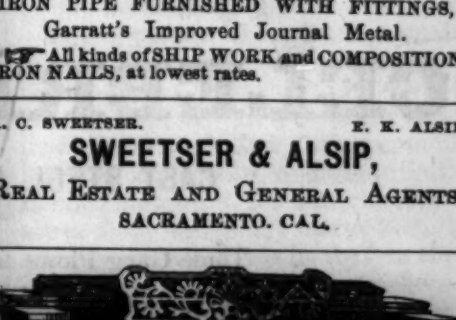
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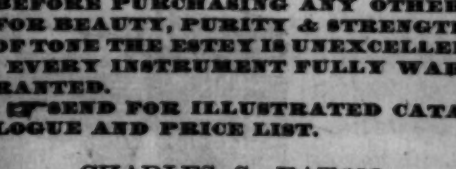
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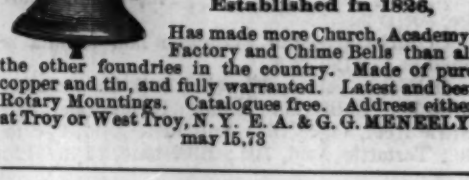
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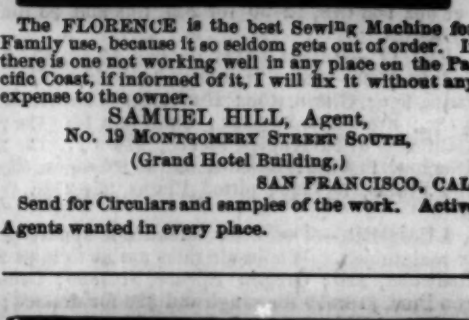
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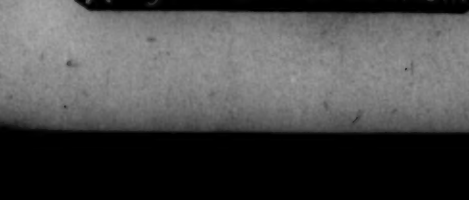
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THE PACIFIC

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—For one year, \$4.00. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. If not paid during the year, \$5.00.

REMITTANCES—Remittances, if letters are registered, may be mailed at our risk. Every postmaster is bound to register letters—the extra stamps required may be paid for out of the money designed for us. It is safe to send postal orders, checks, or drafts, by mail, or money by express, at risk and expense of the office.

POSTAGE—The annual postage of THE PACIFIC to any place within the United States is twenty cents, payable by the subscriber at his Post-office.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and arrears are paid at our published rates.

THE PACIFIC is published every THURSDAY MORNING at the office of BACON & CO., 638 Clay Street, up stairs, for the following named Trustees:

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5 ".....	15.00	25.00	35.00	50.00
6 ".....	18.00	30.00	42.00	60.00
7 ".....	21.00	35.00	50.00	70.00
8 ".....	24.00	40.00	58.00	80.00
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the Editors of THE PACIFIC. Letters on business should be sent to C. A. KLOSE, Box 45.

Publication office 638 Clay Street.

The North Carolina election is, it seems, still unsatisfactorily reported. First one side claims triumph then the other. We will have to wait the result of another count. But be this as it may, it can in no way affect the desire of the public to know where the best photographs may be obtained. We can settle this point at once. There is no doubt that G. D. Morse's Palace of Art, No. 417 Montgomery Street, is the best place to have your picture taken.

Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1873.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—The invoices of English hand-sewed Wheat Bags, 22x36, which arrived at the close of last week, are being placed at or about 18¢, and are jobbing at 19¢; machine-sewed, 15x16x3; Barley Bags, 17x18; Oat Bags, 18x20x2; Flour Sacks, 90x94 for 90s and 19x18 1/2 for 10s; Wheat Bags, 70x75; Standard Potato Gunnies, 18x24; Hessian, 40-inch goods, 12¢ yard.

BLACKING.—Following are the agency prices of Jas. S. Mason & Co's Blacking: No. 1, \$4; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$5; and No. 4, \$7.75. BREAD.—We quote Pilot, Navy and Medium at 44¢; Soda Biscuit, 54¢; Crackers and Cakes at 81¢.

BRICK.—English Fire quotable at \$50 to \$55; California Building, \$10 to \$11.50 per thousand. English Bath, 70 to 75 c per dozen.

BROOMS.—We quote common at \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.25; Extra, \$3.75, \$4.25 and \$4.75; Star Extra, \$4.25, \$5 and \$6 per dozen.

CANDLES.—Grant's Adamantine, 18c; San Francisco, 16¢ to 17¢; Patent Sperm, 34c.

CASE GOODS.—California preserved Fruits are jobbing as follows: Apples, \$3.50; Peaches, \$4.50; Apricots, \$4.50; Blackberries, \$3.75; German Prunes, Plums, Bartlett Pears, Pineapples and Muscat Grapes, each \$3; Peaches, \$4.25; Raspberries, Pie Peaches, Pie Plums and assorted Pie Fruits, each \$3; Quinces, \$4; assorted Jams and Jellies, \$4.50; Lark's Poiled Tomatoes, \$3.25; 35¢ per doz; 2 1/2 lbs. tins. Oysters quotable at \$2.60; 3.50 per dozen, 2 1/2 lbs. tins; Clams, \$3.50; Lobsters, \$3.25; Green Corn, \$2.75; Green Peas, \$3.00; String Beans, \$2.75; Turkey and Chicken, each \$4.25 per dozen, 2 1/2 lbs. tins.

CEMENT.—Eastern and Californian at \$4 per bbl.

COAL.—Coco Bay and Seattle sell promptly upon arrival at \$11; Rocky Mountain, \$14; California, \$6.25 for fine and \$6.25 for coarse; Anthracite, \$22 and Cumberland, \$32.50 by the round lot; Vancouver, \$12.50; Australian, \$13.50 per ton.

COFFEE.—Market firm. We quote Central America and Costa Rica at 18¢; Manila, 18¢; Rio, 18¢; Java, 22¢; 24¢; Ground Coffee, 30¢ per lb.

CORDAGE.—San Francisco laid Manila is quiet at 18¢; 19¢ per lb.

DRUGS.—Alum, 3¢; 4¢; roll Bristomene, 4¢; 5¢; California refined Bristomene, 2¢; Nitric Acid, 12¢; 16¢; Sulphuric Acid, 2¢; 4¢; Tartaric Acid, 70¢; Bluestone, 11 to 12¢ per lb.

FISH.—There is a better demand for all kinds. We quote this season's catch of Pacific Cod, at 6¢ in 50-lb bbls and 8 to 8 1/2 in 100-lb bbs; Eastern Cod 8¢ per pound; Mackerel, \$7.50 to 10 for 100-lb bbls and \$20 to 25 for No. 1 in kits; Mess Mackerel \$2.50 per kit; Oregon Salmon \$5.00 for bbls, \$3.50 for 100-lb bbls, \$2 per doz 1-lb tins, \$2.50 for 2-lb tins and \$3 for 3-lb tins.

FRUIT.—Malaga Layer Raisins, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.75 for whole, 1/2 and 3/4; Zante Currants, 9¢; Citron, 45¢; Hungarian Prunes, 12¢; 13¢; French do 28¢; 30¢; California 10¢; 12¢; California dried Apples, 9¢; 11¢; Pears 11¢; 12¢; Peaches, 11¢; 13¢; Raisins, 8¢; 10¢; Grapes, 5¢; 7¢; Plums, 7¢; 12¢; pitted Plums, 25¢; 27¢ per lb.

LUMBER.—The recent advance is apparently maintained. Wholesale rates are as follows: Redwood, \$20; Oregon Spruce, \$18 to 20; Oregon Pine, \$18 to 19 for rough and \$22 for dressed; Laths and Shingles, each \$3 per thousand.

MATCHES.—Swift & Courtney's Eastern Parlor, \$3.25; California Block, \$2 per gross.

METALS.—Our stock of Pig Iron has been increased during the week by the arrival of about 1,500 tons, all of which was purchased long ago. The price is still nominal at \$60 to \$65 per ton; Tin Plate, \$14 to 18 per box; Cast Steel 19¢; Zinc, 11 to 14¢; Copper Sheathing, 40 to 45¢; Pig Lead, 5¢ to 6¢; Bar Lead, 6¢ to 7¢; Lead Pipe, 9¢ to 10¢; Sheet Lead, 10¢ per pound.

NAVAL STORES.—The jobbing prices of Spirits Turpentine has been reduced to 85¢ to 90¢; invoices would hardly command over 80¢ per gallon; Rosin, Pitch and Tar, each \$9 to 10 per bbl; Oakum, \$4 to \$4.50 per bale.

NAILES.—Assortments \$600 per keg.

OILS.—The agencies have further advanced their prices as follows: Devco's, plain cans, 41¢; with nozzle, 42¢; with patent faucet, 43¢, on a credit of thirty days; Standard, plain cans, 37¢; with nozzle, 38¢; Daylight, 39¢, on a credit of 60 days. Sale of 500 cs of Oleo-phene Coal, private, quotable at 40¢.

PAPER.—The price of California Straw Wrapping is lowered from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per ream.

PAINTS.—Are in good demand. Averill's Chemical Paint, \$2.25 per gallon; Red and White Lead, 80 to 12¢; Litharge, 90 to 11¢; China, 2¢; Whiting 2¢; Paris White, 3¢; Ochre, 30¢ to 40¢.

PULU.—Hawaiian is nominal at 11¢ per lb.

RICE.—We quote China at 6 to 6 1/2¢ for No. 2, and 7 to 7 1/2¢ for No. 1; Patna, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4¢; Siam, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2¢; Hawaiian Table, 10¢; Carolina, 11¢ per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The price was raised to 87¢ on the 2d instant.

SALT.—California, \$7 to 8 for coarse and 10 to 15 for fine; Mexican, \$13 to 14; English fine \$23.50 per ton.

SUGAR.—The market is abundantly supplied. The first consignment of Beet Root is at hand from the Alvarado Sugar; quality good. The feature of the week was large auction

sale of refined; since when the refineries have adopted the following schedule of rates: Circle A crushed, Fine Crushed and Powdered, 12¢; Granulated, 12¢; Cane, 12¢; Golden C, 10¢; Extra Golden C, 11¢—all for lots in bbls; 1¢ bbls 4¢ extra, and for bxs, 4¢ higher. We quote Hawaiian grocery grades at 8 to 10¢; East Golden C, 10¢ to 11¢; Granulated, 12¢; other Whites, 12¢ for lots in bbls.

STARCH.—Duryea's and Kingsford's meet good inquiry at 8 to 10¢; Glenfield 16¢; Harkness' Shirt Polish, 30¢ per lb.

SPICES.—We quote Pepper 119¢; Cassia at 28¢ to 30¢; Cloves, 21 to 23¢; Pimento, 16¢ to 17¢; Nutmegs, 90 to 92¢ per pound; California Mustard, \$1.50; French do \$2.25 to \$2.50; English do, \$3 per dozen.

YEAST POWDERS.—Boyd's and Donnelly's, \$18 per gross; Preston & Merrill's Eastern, \$25 per gross.

PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR.—Exports for the week were 12,000 bbls, and for the first three months of the harvest year, 63,400 bbls. We quote brands of the city made Extra at \$5.25 to \$5.50; other brands of the same at \$4.75 to \$5. Superfine, \$4.04 to \$5.00.

WHEAT.—Stocks in the city are unusually large, and warehouse room is becoming very scarce. Exporters have already more Wheat than they can handle, and are therefore indifferent buyers at \$1.60. The pressure in the money market has a tendency, with continued high freights, to depress the price of grain. Sale of 3,400 sds choice milling, \$1.60.

BARLEY.—The highest rates paid during the season thus far were realized on Saturday and Monday, when several lots were placed at \$1.30 to 1.25 and one or more lots at \$1.27. The rates appear to be \$1.50 to 1.25 per 100 lbs. Sale of 900 sds choice, \$1.25.

OATS.—The extremes of the market are \$1.60 to 1.75.

POTATOES.—We quote the range for new \$1.50 to 1.70; Sweet, \$1.12 1/2 to 1.00 lb. HAY.—New is selling at \$8 to 16 per ton. STRAW.—Small sale at 50¢ to 60¢ per bale. CORN.—We quote Yellow at \$1.60 to 1.65; White, \$1.70 to 1.80.

BUCKWHEAT.—Quiet at \$1.75 to 1.00 lb. BEANS.—White, 34 to 40¢; colored, 54 to 60¢. SEEDS.—Flax, 3¢; Canary, 4 1/2 to 5¢; Mustard, 3¢ to 3 1/2¢; Alfalfa, 16 to 20¢ per lb. HOPS.—Small sales at 40¢ to 45¢.

RYE.—Nominal at \$1.90 to 1.05 per cbl. CORNMEAL.—Selling at 2 to 2 1/2¢ per lb. BRAN.—Quotable at \$19 per ton from the mill.

MIDDINGS.—Quotable at \$30 per ton. OIL CAKE MEAL.—\$30 per ton. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Fresh roll butter is plentiful at 35 to 45¢; California Cheese 12 to 16¢; Eastern 14¢ to 15¢.

EGGS.—Quotable at 50¢ per doz. POULTRY.—Live Turkeys, 20 to 22¢ per lb; small Chickens, \$3 to 4; Roosters and Hens, \$7.50 to 8.50; Ducks, \$7 to 8; Geese, \$12 to 15 per dozen.

WILD GAME.—Hare are nominal at \$3 to \$4; Rabbits, \$1.50 per dozen; Venison, 10 to 11¢ per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Beacon, 14 to 15¢; Hams, 14 1/2 to 16¢; Smoked Beef, 12 1/2 to 13¢; Lard, 10 to 12¢ in bulk and 13 to 14¢ per lb in tins. WOOL.—Market still devoid of animation and rates nominal. We quote fall at 12 to 18¢; spring, 18 to 30¢.

HIDES.—California dry at 17 to 18¢, salted at 9 to 10¢ per lb. TALLOW.—The quantity offered is not large, and for choice 8¢ has been paid, though average lots are rated at 8¢.

CATTLE, ETC.—Meats of all descriptions are plentiful and cheap. We quote slaughterers prices as follows: Beef, 9¢ per lb; Mutton, 6¢ to 7¢; Lamb, 7¢ to 10¢; Calves, 7¢ to 8¢; Hogs on foot are selling at 5¢ to 6¢; do dressed, 8¢ to 9¢ per lb.

SIMPLIFIED CLASS BOOK

LIBBY & SWETT, PUBLISHERS.

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C. J. COLLINS,

HAT MAKER,

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Under I. O. O. F. Hall, - San Francisco.

Masonic, Army and Navy Goods a specialty.

These Gang Plows are Deep Tillers and are just what the farmers in California need. They can be run by a small boy as the lifting out of the ground is done by horses instead of hand power. They do their work perfectly and possess more advantages for the same amount of money than any other plows in existence. Farmers should examine them whether they want to buy or not.

MANUFACTURED AT

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Pacific Agency.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

HOW TO GET ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT FROM

SAN FRANCISCO,

WITHOUT THE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE OF

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Send your Orders to

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THE PACIFIC AGENCY.

WITH THE CASH ACCOMPANYING IT.

Or, if you do not know the prices of the articles you wish, send your order alone and the goods can be sent to you by Express.

TO BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

Prompt attention will be given to the purchase of Goods and Merchandise of every description. Special care taken in the selection of

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

AND

SCHOOL BOOKS

Selected with particular reference to the buyer's wishes.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:

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FOR SALE AT TEN PER CENT. LESS

Than any advertised or store price for the same kind of Machine. Note that First-rate Machines for sale. Packed and shipped in good order.

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THE PACIFIC AGENCY.

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LOWER RATES,

In most cases, than if you were here to purchase for yourself. Letters requiring answers must contain stamp.

C. A. KLOSE,

Look Box 45, San Francisco

THE BEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK

WILL BE READY OCTOBER 1st, 1873.

Pure Diamonds

FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL:

By JAMES R. MURRAY.

A New Sunday-school Music Book which we predict will become the most popular work of the kind ever published in America.

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And a host of other popular writers of Sunday-school Melodies. Specimen pages are now ready and will be sent free to any address.

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PRICE: Bound in boards 35 cents. \$3.00 per doz., \$30 per hundred. A copy in paper covers, for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Publishers, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent for Pacific Coast,

PACIFIC BRANCH OFFICE: N. E. Cor. California and Sansome Sts., San Francisco.

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No. 304 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.



THE WHEELER & WILSON

Is the one solitary Family Sewing

Machine. It does all the

different kinds of work

that two other Machines

are advertised to do

Save your money and purchase ONE instead of TWO to do the same or better work. A simpler and more durable machine, that will last your natural life, and then be handed down in your family for generations to come, and be cherished as one of the best and most valuable family relics. It will be a pleasure to you when in prosperity, and will assist you in adversity. Be careful to examine the name stamped on the Cloth Plate; it should read:

"WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. A. B. WILSON, PATENT."

Recollect these machines have attained perfection and no mistake. This every woman in the land will admit when they see the SILENT Adjustable Draw-Feed Machine.

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EVERY SAW WARRANTED,

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General News, under the auspices of the General Association of California.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, \$4.00. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. If not paid during the year, \$6.00.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances, if letters are registered, may be made at our risk. Every postmaster is bound to register letters—the extra stamps required may be paid for out of the money designed for us. It is safe to send postal orders, checks, or drafts, by mail, or money by express, at risk and expense of the office.

POSTAGE.—The annual postage of THE PACIFIC to any place within the United States is twenty cents, payable by the subscriber at his Post-office.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and arrangements are paid at our published rates.

THE PACIFIC is published every THURSDAY MORNING at the office of BACON & CO., 638 Clay street, up stairs, for the following named Trustees:

W. N. HAWLEY, L. P. FISHER,
E. P. FLINT, J. P. MOORE,
E. D. SAWYER, J. C. HOLBROOK,
HENRY DUTTON.

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8 " 400 800 1200 2000 3200
9 " 450 900 1350 2250 3600
10 " 500 1000 1500 2500 4000

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the Editors, THE PACIFIC, 638 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal. Letters on business should be sent to C. A. KLOSE, Box 45.

Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO: THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1872.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—The invoices of English hand-sewed Wheat Bags, 22x36, which arrived at the close of last week, are being placed at or about 18¢, and are jobbing at 19¢; machine-sewed, 15¢; Barley Bags, 17¢; 18¢; Oat Bags, 16¢; Flour Sacks, 9¢; 10¢; for rice and 13¢; for wheat, 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; Standard Potato Gunnies, 18¢; apiece; Hessian, 40-inch goods, 12¢ yard.

BLACKING.—Following are the agency prices of Jas. S. Mason & Co's Blacking: No. 1, \$4; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$5; and No. 4, \$7.75. BREAD.—We quote Pilot, Navy and Medium at 4¢; Soda Biscuit, 5¢; Crackers and Cakes at 8¢.

BRICK.—English Fire brick at \$5 to \$5.50; California Building, 10 to \$11.50 per thousand. English Bath, 70 to 75 c per dozen. BRICKS.—We quote common at \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.25; Extra, \$3.75, \$4.25 and \$4.75; Star Extra, \$4.25, \$5 and \$6 per dozen.

CANDLES.—Grant's Adamantine, 18c; San Francisco, 16¢ to 17¢; Patent Sperm, 34c. CASE GOODS.—California preserved Fruits are jobbing as follows: Apples, \$3.50; Apricots, \$4.25; Blackberries, \$3.75; \$4; German Prunes, Plums, Bartlett Pears, Pineapples and Muscat Grapes, each \$3; Peaches, \$4.25; Raspberries, Pie Peaches, Pie Plums and assorted Pie Fruits, each \$3; Quinces, \$4; assorted Jams and Jellies, \$4.50; Lusk's Peeled Tomatoes, \$3.25; \$3.50 per doz; 2-lb tins. Oysters quatable at \$2.60; 3.50 per dozen, 2-lb tins; Clams, \$3.50; Lobsters, \$3.25; Green Corn, \$2.75; Green Peas, \$3.00; String Beans, \$2.75; Turkey and Chicken, each \$4.25 per dozen, 2-lb tins.

CEMENT.—Eastern and Californian at \$4 per barrel.

COAL.—Coco Bay and Seattle sell promptly upon arrival at \$11; Rocky Mountain, \$14; California, \$6.25 for fine and \$5.25 for coarse; Anthracite, \$22 and Cumberland, \$23.94 by the round lot; Vancouver, \$12.50; Australian, \$13.50 per ton.

COFFEE.—Market firm. We quote Central America and Costa Rica at 18¢; Manila, 18¢; Rio, 18¢; Java, 22¢; 24¢; Ground Coffee, 30c per lb.

CORDAGE.—San Francisco laid Manila is quiet at 18¢; 19¢.

DRUGS.—Alum, 3¢; 4¢; roll Brimstone, 4¢; 5¢; California refined Brimstone, 4¢; Nitric Acid, 12¢; 16¢; Sulphuric Acid, 2¢ to 4¢; Tartaric Acid, 70c; Bluestone, 11 to 12c per lb.

FISH.—There is a better demand for all kinds. We quote this season's catch of Pacific Cod, at 6¢ in 50-lb bbls and 8 to 10¢ in 100-lb bbls; Eastern Cod 8c per pound; Mackerel, \$7.50 to 10¢ for 1-lb bbls and \$20 to 25 for No. 1 in kits; Mess Mackerel \$2.50 to 3¢ per kit; Oregon Salmon \$5.00 for bbls, \$3.50 to 4¢ for 1-lb bbls, \$2 per doz 1-lb tins, \$2.50 for 2-lb tins and \$3 for 3-lb tins.

FRUIT.—Malaga Layer Raisins, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.75 for whole, 1/2 and 3/4; Zante Currants, 9¢; Citron, 45c; Hungarian Prunes, 12¢; 13¢; French do 28¢; 30¢; California 10¢; 12¢; California dried Apples, 9¢; 11¢; Pears 11¢; 12¢; Peaches, 11¢; 13¢; Raisins, 8¢; 10¢; Grapes, 7¢; Plums, 7¢; 12¢; pitted Plums, 25¢; 27¢ per lb.

LUMBER.—The recent advance is apparently maintained. Wholesale rates are as follows: Redwood, \$20; Oregon Spruce, \$18 to 20; Oregon Pine, \$18 to 19 for rough and \$28 for dressed; Laths and Shingles, each \$3 per thousand.

MATCHES.—Swift & Courtney's Eastern Parlor, \$3.25; California Block, \$2 per gross. METALS.—Our stock of Pig Iron has been increased during the week by the arrival of about 1,500 tons, all of which was purchased long ago. The price is still nominal at \$60 to \$65 per ton; Tin Plate, \$14 to 18 per box; Cast Steel 19c; Zinc, 11¢ to 14¢; Copper Sheathing, 40¢ to 45¢; Pig Lead, 5¢ to 6¢; Bar Lead, 6¢ to 7¢; Lead Pipe, 9¢ to 10¢; Sheet Lead, 10c per pound.

NAVAL STORES.—The jobbing prices of Spirits Turpentine has been reduced to 85c to 90c; invoices would hardly command over 80c per gallon; Rosin, Pitch and Tar, each \$9 to 10 per bbl; Oakum, \$4 to \$4.50 per bale.

NAILES.—Assortments \$6 to 9 per keg.

OILS.—The agencies' Devos's have further advanced their prices as follows: Devos's, plain cans, 41c; with nozzle, 42c; with patent faucet, 43c, on a credit of thirty days; Standard, plain cans, 37c; with nozzle, 38c; Daylight, 39c, on a credit of 60 days. Sale of 500 cs of Oleo-phene Coal, private, quatable at 40c.

PAPER.—The price of California Straw Wrapping is lowered from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per ream.

PAINTS.—Are in good demand. Averill's Chemical Paint, \$2.25 per gallon; Red and White Lead, \$12 to 14; Litharge, 9¢ to 10¢; Chalk, 2c; Whiting 2¢; Paris White, 3c; Ochre, \$30 to 40.

PULU.—Hawaiian is nominal at 11c per lb.

RICE.—We quote China at 6¢ to 6 1/2¢ for No. 2, and 7 to 7 1/2¢ for No. 1; Patna, 6 1/2¢ to 6 3/4¢; Siam, 5 1/2¢ to 6 1/2¢; Hawaiian Table, 10c; Carolina, 11c per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The price was raised to 87 1/2¢ on the 2d instant.

SALT.—California, \$7 to 8 for coarse and 10 to 15 for fine; Mexican, \$13 to 14; English fine \$23.50 per ton.

SUGAR.—The market is abundantly supplied. The first consignment of Beet Root is at hand from the Alvarado Sugar; quality good. The feature of the week was large auction

sale of refined; since when the refineries have adopted the following schedule of rates: Circle A crushed, Fine Crushed and Powdered, 13¢; Granulated, 12c; Cube, 12 1/2¢; Golden C, 10 1/2¢; Extra Golden C, 11c—all for lots in bbls; hf bbls 1/2 extra, and for bxs, 1/2 higher. We quote Hawaiian grocery grades at \$10 to 10 1/2¢; East ern Maple, 20¢ to 25c per gall.

SUGAR.—Hawaiian at \$ to 11c; Yellow and Golden C, 10 1/2 to 11c; Granulated, 12 1/2¢; other Whites, 12 1/2¢ for lots in bbls.

STARCH.—Duryea's and Kingsford's meet good inquiry at 8 to 10 c; Glenside 16c; Harkness' Shirt Polish, 30c per lb.

SPICES.—We quote Pepper 119c; Cassia at 28c to 30c; Cloves, 21 to 23c; Pimento, 16c to 17c; Nutmegs, 90 to 92 ¢ per pound; California Mustard, \$1.50; French do \$2.25 to \$2.50; English do, \$3 per dozen.

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TALLOW.—The quantity offered is not large, and for choice 8¢ has been paid, though average lots are rated at 8c.

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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON,
Governed by the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law.

THIS COMPANY WAS INCORPORATED A. D. 1835, AND HAS ACCUMULATED ASSETS OF \$10,000,000.

The following Lapsed Policies have been paid on this Coast, under this law, by this Company:

No. Policy. Overdue at time of Death. Amount Insured and Paid.

13,054.....6 months.....\$ 5,000
33,054.....10 days.....10,000
33,258.....4 months.....1,000

No. Policy. Overdue at time of Death. Amount Insured and Paid.

29,066.....10 days.....\$ 2,500
36,559.....11 months.....5,000
33,538.....4 months.....3,000

In the above cases the full amount of Insurance was paid, less the overdue premium. Had these Policies been in any other company doing business on this coast, they would have been forfeited. The above facts speak for themselves, and to the wise and prudent, further comment is unnecessary.

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COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1872, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M.—Atlantic, Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M.—Cal. P. R. R. Star (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knights' Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A. M.—Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7 P. M.

2.00 P. M.—Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

2.00 P. M.—S. F. & N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights' Landing and Sacramento.

3.00 P. M.—San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.—Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M.—Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights' Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M.—Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M.—Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10 and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.25, 8.15, 9.25, and 11.30 P. M. (9.25, 11.20 and 5.00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 6.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.05, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, 6.40, 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00 and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05, and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARD, (for San Francisco) 9.45, 7.00 and 10.45 A. M., and 8.50 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, 6.40, 7.55, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.